BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1854.....NO. 17.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853.
C. DuPRE. 38-tf D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH, MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN.
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, Fire BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to set up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail. North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

HALLETT, HENNING & CO.,
TURPENTINE DISTILLERS AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, HALLETTVILLE, LONG CREEK, N. C.
BENJAMIN HALLETT, } THOS. H. WILLIAMS,
R. HENNING, } Special Partner.
C. M. CHATTERTON, }
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,] WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

A. E. MOTT,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 1, 1854. 13-1y

F. C. SINGLETARY,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of country produce.
Nov. 9th, 1854. 56—10-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy Plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superiority; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c.
[Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that the House shall be equa to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of Feeder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—For 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him may rest assured they will be well cared for.
For a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, Miles from Wilmington, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to those given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Love and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing Work, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Black, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
The Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 '35-1y

General Notices.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TO OUR COUNTRY PATRONS.
WE would beg leave to state that we have now in store, and are still receiving, the largest and most varied stock of Hats and Caps it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit to our friends. The assortment is nearly complete, and has never been surpassed for variety and beauty of styles in the State, and consists as usual of Hats, Caps, Canes and Umbrellas, to the inspection of which we would call the attention of all in want of articles in this line, as we are determined to sell at prices that will make it for the interest of Country Merchants and Planters and all others to buy in this market. A call is solicited.
C. MYERS,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
Sept. 8. No. 1 Grante Row.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.
FOR SALE That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot.
It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.
For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,
WESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.
July 12th, 1854 263-2t 4 5-tf

FOR SALE, AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE,
THE STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, belonging to the Temperance Division there. It is a good stand for a Store.
For particulars, enquire of either of the subscribers, at Long Creek. JAMES F. CROOM,
WILLIAM H. STOVALL, } Committee
S. S. SATCHWELL, } to sell.
August 29th, 1854 304-6t52-tf

LOST,
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal " office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

FOR SALE.
WILD BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 20th day of January, 1855, at the residence of Mr. J. J. Pridgen, in Kaintuck District, New Hanover county, A FAMILY OF LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of a Woman about 22 years of age, the Children, being a Boy of about 5 years and a girl of 2 or 3 years old.
WM. S. PRIDGEN.
Dec. 15, 1854, 15-ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified at December term, 1854 of New Hanover County Court, as Administrator of Maurice A. Moore, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
THO. H. WILLIAMS, Administrator.
Dec. 12th, 1854 83-3t—15-3t

General Notices.

$500 REWARD.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to me that one John R. Young and one John M. Giles, who stand charged with the crime of murder in the County of Onslow, have fled beyond the limits of the State,
Now to the end that they may be brought to justice, I hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars each for the apprehension and delivery of the said John R. Young and John M. Giles to the Sheriff of Onslow County.
DESCRIPTION.
John R. Young is described to be about thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, spare-made, blue eyes, and has lost a part of his forefinger.
John M. Giles is described to be about 23 or 24 years of age, light complexion, spare-made; is about five feet, eight or nine inches high, and weighs 130 or 140 pounds.
Given under my hand and attested with the great L. S. seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th November, A. D. 1854.
By the Governeor; DAVID S. REID.
SAM'L F. ADAMS, Jr., Private Secretary.
Nov 29, 1854. 14-6t

W. & M. RAIL ROAD.
KEMP & BONHAM, Merchants and Distillers, at Jonesboro', N. C., are prepared for the purchasing of Turpentine, at highest market price, either for Cash or Barter
Sept. 7th, 1854 2-3t—1-6m

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

TAKEN UP
AND Committed to the jail of Onslow county, on Tuesday, the 31st of October, a negro boy, who says his name is JIM, and belongs to T. Pollock Burgwyn, and runaaway from the Bryan plantation, given to Burgwyn by George Pollock. Jim is about 21 years old, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. M. L. F. REDD, Sheriff.
Jacksonville, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1854 10-tf

WANTED,
A COMPETENT SCHOOL TEACHER, for district No. 23, on Colvins Creek, New Hanover county, apply to JOEL L. MOORE, } Committee.
A. M. COLVIN, }
JNO. HENRY, }
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantational, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

$20 REWARD.
THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that he can get him, his Negro man GEORGE, who run away from the subscriber on the 8th inst. George was raised about 40 miles from Richmond, Va., where he was sold to a trader about four months ago. He is about 20 years of age, very dark. W D. McNEILL.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 13, 1854 31-1t—8-tf

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County. D. T. BONEY.
Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

FALL STYLE DRESS HATS.
EXTRA French and American Manufacture light fine and graceful. 4 different styles. Hats fitted to the most irregular shaped Heads. Call and give our Conformateur a trial. C. MYERS,
Oct. 27th, 1854 Hat and Cap Emporium.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, cutting timber, chopping or defacing trees, or trespassing in any manner whatever upon their Lands situated in Duplin county, as the utmost rigor of the law will be inforced against all offenders.
WM. R. PICKETT,
HESTER PICKETT.
Duplin co., Oct. 6th, 1854 5-3m*

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

RUNAWAY.
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, a white boy, named Wm. F. ROE, aged about 16 years, bound to him by the county court of New Hanover county. All persons are hereby forwarned against harboring said boy, or trusting with him on my account. A reward of ten cents, will be given for his return to me. DANIEL McDUFFIE.
Dec. 15th, 1854 15-3t*

LAND FOR SALE.
900 ACRES of Land situated on Long and Cypress Creeks, seven miles from Long Creek Bridge and five miles from Burgaw Depot. There is about ONE HUNDRED ACRES cleared, with a good Dwelling, all necessary out houses, and a never failing well of water. Also a Grist Mill in good order, and well watered. The place is healthy as any in the country. It is well timbered with pine, cypress, oak and other growths.
Persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premises. RICHARD L. BOURDEAUX.
Dec. 22, 1854 16-3m*

POR SALE.
4.000 ACRES OF LAND, in Williamsburg District, S. C., situated about 4 miles from Kingstree, on Black River, a navigable stream; also, within three miles of the North Eastern Rail Road; about 350 acres of which is cleared Land, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, GIN HOUSE, SCREW, STABLES, OUT-HOUSES, &c. The remainder consists of well Timbered Pine Lands, extremely well adapted to making Turpentine. Adjoining the same are 3,000 or 4,000 acres of equally well Timbered Pine Land, which may be purchased. Persons wishing to purchase will please address SAMUEL P. MATTHEWS, Esq.,
Kingstree, Williamsburg District, So. Ca.
Dec. 22, 1854. 16-1m

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, cutting timber, chopping or defacing trees, or trespassing in any manner whatever upon their lands in Bladen County, as the utmost rigor of the law will be inforced against all offenders.
Elizebethtown, Bladen county. J. G. SUTTON,
Dec. 13th, 1854—16-4t R. P. MELVIN.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT 250 acres of Land, situated on Middle Sound, known as the Nichols Land; well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine, of which about 15 or 16 acres is Peanut Land, under cultivation: have been offered $15 per acre, for one year's rent. Also, 50 acres of Land (including buildings) lying on the W. and T. S. Plank Road, and known as the Seven Mile Land. For further particulars, apply to
REUBEN EVERITTE, Middle Sound.
Dec. 22, 1854 16-2t

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

MALE SHOOL, OXFORD, N. C.
J. H. HORNER, Principal.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN the 15th January, and continue 10 months with an intermission of one week at the expiration of the first term of twenty-one weeks. There will be a vacation of nine weeks at the close of the second term.
Board and Tuition for each term of twenty-one weeks, without extra charges.....$75 00
Pupils will be required to board with the Principal, unless Parents or Guardians specially request otherwise; but in no case will they be permitted to board at a Hotel.
Arrangements have beenmade for such assistance as the wants of the school may require.
Dec. 22, 1854. 16-tF1

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,.....$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,.....$10 00
Collegiate Department,.....$20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

COLUMBUS ACADEMY.
BY a resolution of the Board of Trustees of said Academy, the undersigned are authorized to engage the services of a Gentleman and Lady—a married gentleman and lady preferable—the former well qualified to prepare students for College, to take charge of the Institution. It is desired to have the next session of this School to commence the 15th of January next. Applicants for the situation can address the undersigned, at Whiteville, N. C.
CALVIN HAYNES,
Dec 8, 1854.—14-4t W. M. BALDWIN.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 2d day of Oct., 1854, and will be continued for a term of ten months, divided into two sessions. The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies usually taught in a preparatory school.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Primary Department.....$8 to $12
Academic.....16
Collegiate.....20
Board will vary from $8 to $10 per month.
For further particulars, address N. N. NIXON,
Pres't Board of Trustees, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 28th, 1854 24-3t—5-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to
D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20]—16-1y

NEW GROCERY STORE.
South side Market street, opposite Carolina Hotel.
WILLIAM B JONES and DANIEL M. FOYLES, having formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the Town of Wilmington, beg leave to state that they have now on hand and for sale
20 bags Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffee;
25 bbls. Sugars, assorted kinds;
50 boxes Raisins, whole, half and quarters;
20 bbls. Mess Pork;
40 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
20 boxes extra and family Soap;
20 ½ " Colgates pale
50 boxes Sugar, Lemon, Cream, Butter, Pic Nic and Soda Crackers;
100 sacks Table Salt;
4 bbls. Snuff;
30 boxes Adamantine Candles;
10 " Starch;
25 bbls. Flour;
40 boxes Cheese, extra quality;
6 bbls. Lard;
12 kegs do.
5 " Goshen Butter;
20 boxes Codfish, 50 reams Wrapping Paper, Nutmegs, Mace, Cassia, Indigo, Pepper, Mustard, Molasses, Rice, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of *Liquors and Wines*, consisting in part of
Jamaica Rum, imported in 1832;
French Brandy, " " 1840;
Holland Gin, " " 1844;
Old Monongahela Whiskey, very fine;
Apple Brandy, " "
Whiskey, Rum, Gin, &c
Madeira, Cherry, Malaga, Port and Muscat Wines;
16 dozen bottles Wild Cherry Bitters, an excellent article;
12 dozen bottles of fine Liquors and Wines.
The above articles, with others that we shall be receiving weekly, we will sell at small profits for the CASH, or on a SHORT CREDIT, to PUNCTUAL customers. Those who wish Groceries *charged* for ONE, TWO and THREE YEARS, will please let us know the same before the goods are put up.
We take this occasin to return our thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on us individually, for the last few years, and hope that by strict attention to business to merit and and receive their custom in future.
All goods sold by us that do not turn out as recommended, will be taken back and the money refunded.
☞ Orders from the Country promply attended to
Dec. 7, 1854.—79-10—14-4t JONES & FOYLES
New Era and Telegraph, Goldsboro', copy 4 time and forward bill to this office.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator, upon all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of John B. Suhrstedt, dec., at the December Term 1854, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOHN F. BLOOM, Administrator.
Dec. 14th, 1854 85-2t—15-4t

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. Immanuel Kornegay vs. Blaney Williams. Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1854.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
November 24th, 1854 [pr. adv. $5] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. Branch Williams vs. Blaney Williams.—Original Attachment, levied on the defendant't real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday in January,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1854.

On Wednesday we had the pleasure of listening to a very able address upon the subject of railroads in this State, delivered before the Chamber of Commerce and the citizens generally, by Mr. Thomas, Senator from the extreme western district, in this State. Mr. Thomas speaks with the fullness and accuracy which a perfect study of his subject, and a complete mastery of it, alone can give. He insists upon it that the State can hope to keep pace with her neighbors in the race for trade, wealth, and commercial importance, only through the use of equal facilities for the transaction of such trade, and equal avenues for its transit, and that such avenues are not to be found simply in roads carrying passengers *through* the State, but in direct communication between the west and the seaboard, bringing down the products of agriculture and taking back the merchandise which the producer may want in return for such products; such are the class of works, alone, by which great results have been obtained in other States—by such alone they can be obtained in this—by a railroad running from the East to connect with the Tennessee Railroads, at a point near about the same as that at which the Charleston Rabun Gap Road is designed to connect with same system of Railroads, giving a connection with the whole Western system, with a chance for the trade, or a portion of the trade of the Mississippi valley, both North-west and South-west. He believes that no great line of Railroad can be fully successful until it shall have secured for itself such a connection with the great West. This position was illustrated by the experience of every State in the Union.

Mr. Thomas pointed out on the map the various lines now in course of construction, and illustrated his own ideas by a reference to the position of things around us.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, being called upon, expressed his full conviction that the feelings of the people in his section, along the Central Railroad, are favorable to this place, and that their desire is to trade here—that it is a mistaken idea that the trade of that section is inclined to the Virginia markets in preference to this, or must necessarily go to those markets. It is fairly within the reach of Wilmington, although energy and exertion, on her part, will be necessary to grasp it. Mr. Caldwell ofiered some remarks in favor of his project of banking, already shadowed forth over the signature of "Reform." Mr. Haughton, of Chatham, gave some explanations in regard to the state of the Deep River improvement.—The opinion of the present Engineer, Mr. Douglas, whose position in his profession is beyond doubt, is that the ultimate success of that work is unquestionable, at an additional expense of between two and three hundred thousand dollars, and that, with this expense, the work cannot fail to make ample returns for all the money invested. The rumor that the work had been abandoned, or any idea of its abandonment being entertained, he repudiated as totally unfounded in fact. Those best acquainted with the work were never before so fully satisfied of its feasibility and usefulness. Mr. Douglas believes that the plan and execution of this work have been so far, to some extent, defective, and that its comparative failure, up to this time, has been owing wholly to these causes, and not to any natural difficulties in the work. The river he regards as better adapted to the purposes of slackwater navigation than any with which he is acquainted. By the way, some two or three years ago we ventured to express something of the same opinion, and for it were pretty bitterly assailed by Col. Thompson, the original engineer of the work, to whom the defective plans, insufficient estimates, and general defects of the work, are mainly, if not wholly, chargeable, and *then* Col. Thompson was endorsed by those who must *now* see how far the result as well as the opinion of a competent engineer has borne us out.

A gentleman, not a member of the Legislature, whose name we do not know, said that a man being ca. sa.'d remarked that Sampson was a strong man and Solomon was a wise man, but yet neither of them could pay money unless they had it. What Wilmington wanted in the first place was money—banking capital—and then she could take a fresh start in the transaction of her present business, and in making efforts to attract more. We must say that we agree with him; Banking Capital is among our first wants—if not the very first.

Much good will, we trust, result from a free interchange of opinion between the mercantile community of our place and the members of our Legislature, as there must always result from such free interchange between men having the interests of the State at heart, and who can mutually communicate information to each other. The remarks of all the gentlemen were listened to with interest and satisfaction.

Christmas Times.

So far as the weather was concerned, Monday was as pleasant a Christmas as heart could desire, and, generally speaking, everybody seemed to have forgotten, for the day, the pressure of the hard times, and gone into it with a rush. How many packs of crackers were fired off no man can tell. The powder expended would have been a seasonable supply to the armies in the Crimea. As for the "Kooners," we found a very general impression that they were not equal to the "Kooners" of olden times, nothing like the "Kooners" that used to be about some years ago, the number of years varying with the age of the speaker, but always sufficient to reach back to the days of childhood or early youth, "when every sport could please." Something of the falling-off may be in the "Kooners," but most, we fear, in the appreciation of the audiences.

A considerable number of the members of the General Assembly are with us and add to the interest of the occasion. We trust that their visit may prove a pleasant one. To-day there is a steamboat excursion, and to-night a cotillon party at the Carolina Hotel given in honor of the guests of the town.

Last night the Thalians gave a performance at the Theatre, to a very crowded house. We had not the pleasure of witnessing it, but learn that it was very creditably gotten up.

In addition to the usual socialities of the season, we notice that MacKenzie's Vaudeville Troupe open at the Theatre to-morrow night. From the notices in our exchange papers, we are led to anticipate an entertaining round of performances. Miss Kate Estelle is spoken of as a very graceful *danseuse*.

The negroes get a holiday of *three* days. The white slaves devoted to the daily press, get *one*. We must confess that we go into harness again, so soon, rather reluctantly, but what must be, must be.

The news from the world in general will be found as usual in our columns. We are pleased to have, so far, no accident to chronicle incident to Christmas frollicking.

What the result of the movements recorded in the advices by the America may be, we are unable to say. If Austria has truly and sincerely joined the allies, the preponderance of physical force against Russia will be too great for even the stubborness of Nicholas to resist, and his propositions for peace may be honestly made in the view of averting more serious humiliation.—*Daily Journal 26th inst.*

Some Consolation.

With all great evils there is uniformly mixed up some little good. The hard times, in the way of a pressure in money matters, has caused the suspension of several factories and iron works, the laying up of steamers, and the withdrawal of several ocean steamships, occasioning great depression and, no doubt, in many cases, intense suffering from the want of employment. This is the great evil. The little good mixed up with it is to be found in the decline which must take place in the price of Coal occasioned by the immense falling off in the consumption, from the causes enumerated, and this decline in the price of fuel is an item of no small importance to the poorer classes at the North, during the rigors of a winter almost Arctic in its intensity.

News is a scarce commodity about these times.—Little or nothing is doing in the way of business—no public bodies are in session—we get no exchange papers, the majority having suspended operations for several days, and all for at least one day—that after Christmas. The mails are literally empty, so far as we are concerned; we have not heard of even an accident, or a murder. So that, upon the whole, we are somewhat in the situation of the children of Israel, when commanded to make bricks without straw.—We presume they made some sort of bricks, and we as certainly are bound to get out some sort of a paper, upon the merits of which, however, we do not challenge criticism.

By the way, we wonder what sort of a Christmas the belligerants had in the Crimea. The courtesies of the season were no doubt interchanged, as we learn that they treated each other to several fine balls.—Messrs. Menschikoff and Canrobert managers. In the matter of fire-works they were no doubt quite jolly, and quite prodigal of rockets, bombs, and other amusing toys. Like good tradesmen, however, they made hard charges whenever they could get a chance, which shows an eye to business. Upon the whole, however, we prefer being where we are.

☞The Steamship George Law arrived at New York on the 25th, with San Francisco dates to the 1st, and $1,461,464 worth of gold on freight, and reports more on its way.

Mining operations are impeded by the want of water, yet a considerable activity prevails at most of the interior towns. A big lump had been dug in Calaveras county, weighing 160½ pounds, and valued at $26,262.

A case of contempt of court had occurred at San Francisco, as follows: a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the Judge of the twelfth district court to bring before him three Russian prisoners, alleged to be illegally detained by the English prize crew on board the Silka, then lying in the harbor. The illegality of their detention was based upon the fact set forth that they were brought out of British possessions into the State of California, and could not, by reason of such removal, be longer held lawfully in British custody. Before the writ was returnable, the ship quietly went to sea, taking the prisoners with her. The Judge intimated that this contempt of Court should be made a national affair, and that he should forward the facts to Washington.

Masonic Celebration.

Aa we write, a large and handsome procession composed of the Masonic bodies of this place and other Masons in good standing, is moving, preceded by a band of music, to the 5th street M. E. Church, where an address is to be delivered by Bro. W. K. Blake, of Greensboro'.

To night the installation of the officers of Concord Chapter, No. 1, will take place at the Masonic Hall, at 6½ o'clock. An invitation is extended to the public.

The various ceremonies are commemorative of the anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist.—*Daily Journal 27th inst.*

Our Table.

We find, from Mr. Whitaker, "Camille, or the Fate of a Coquette," by Alexander Dumas.

"Humanity in the City," by Rev. E. H. Chapin.

"Fudge Doings," by "Ike Marvel," author of "The Reveries of a Bachelor."

Last week we found a rather different style of document on our table, in the shape of a bottle, labelled "*Old Bourbon*, sold by Jones & Foyles, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.," which we sent to a friend, for his perusal and judgment. He assembled a jury of men of good *taste*, and their deliberations have resulted in a sealed verdict, which, upon being opened, disclosed the words "good sperits."

Concord and Cheraw Railroad.

We have before noticed the introduction, in the House of Commons, a bill chartering a Railroad from Concord, in this State, to Cheraw, in S. C., but without attaching any special importance to it, as we regard its passage totally out of the range of possibilities, it being neither more nor less than an attempt to extend the North-eastern Railroad from Charleston directly into the heart of North Carolina, directly striking at the interests of the State in public improvements, as well as at the objects contemplated by improvements in North Carolina, the main one of which is the creation of intercourse between the different sections of our own State, and the avoidance of the diversion of our trade and resources to points outside of the State. We learn that we were somewhat mistaken about the matter—that a serious effort has been made, and probably will be made again, to procure the passage of this bill, and it is proper that the attention of our people should be drawn to it. We find the following in connection with this matter, in the proceedings of the House, on the 15th inst., as reported in the Standard:

The bill to incorporate the Concord Cheraw Railroad Company, was read the second time.

On motion that it pass,

Mr. Meares opposed it, but would reserve his objection until the third reading.

Mr. Barringer spoke in favor of the bill and asked that it be allowed to pass its second reading as a matter of course, and the discussion as to its merits take place on the third reading.

Mr. Dargan wished the bill to pass, and stated if the charter was granted, the counties interested would build the road from their own resources.

Mr. T. H. Williams declared it was not his intention to have any remark at this stage of the bill, but as gentleman had spoken in its favor, he felt it his duty to state that no man could look at the route upon the map without being convinced of its injurious effect upon the interest of Wilmington.

This conviction was strengthened by the conduct of the South Carolina Legislature, who passed at its last session, a measure injurious to the Manchester Railroad. He considered this bill in the light of an attempt by South Carolina, to reach the coal-fields of this State for her own benefit, and as such would oppose it, but, disclaimed throwing thereby any imputation on the intention, or patriotism of the gentleman who supported it.

Subsequently the bill was informally laid over. It may come up again We presume that it will.

SALARIES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.—The reform diplomatic bill now before Congress, proposes the following salaries for foreign ministers: Great Britain, $17,500; France and China, each, $15,000; Spain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, each, $12,000; Brazil and Mexico, each, $10,000; Turkey, Peru and Chili, each, $9,000; Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, the Argentine Republic, New Grenada, Bolivar, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala and Nicaragua, $7,500.

GOVERNOR OF UTAH.—The Senate on Thursday confirmed the President's nomination of Col. Edward J. Steptoe as Governor of Utah, in the place of Brigham Young, whose term of office will by law expire when his successor is appointed.

We understand there is great complaint about the irregularity in the conveyance of the mails, to and from Smithville. We also learn, that one of our citizens has a "contract to carry the mail between this place and Smithville, at the rate of $800 per annum for Summer, (3 times a week,) and $500 in the winter, (once a week,) but notwithstanding this the trips of the "Spray" have been discontinued since the *season closed*. Of course a boat will not pay as large a profit in winter as summer, but there is an evident obligation on the part of the proprietor of this Steamboat line, to make at least try weekly trips in winter as he does daily trips in summer. Such was the understanding with the Post Office Department, we learn, when the contract was made. To send a mail by an erregular conveyance is not complying with the intent of any mail contract we ever heard of. Something is frequently paid to and in keeping up a means of travel, as there was in this case.

We do not desire to censure any one, but we learn there is really well founded complaints about the way of carrying the Smithville mail, and affording no means of regular travel. Let us call a public meeting and see if we cannot raise the means to put on a good boat. Our neighbour who owns the "Spray" says he will *soon* get a good boat, but *when*. What say the people at both ends interested, shall we have a thundering mass meeting at SMITHVILLE.

DUPLIN COUNTY, DEC. 22, 1854.

Who can Beat Him?

Messrs. Editors:—The following is the increase and proceeds of the sales of the pigs of one sow, owned by Stephen Herring, Esq., of this County, during the last thirteen months, to wit:

7 pigs which weighed net 1,898 lbs., which he sold for	$132 86
Sold 3 pigs last summer, mates to the 7 named above, for	12 40
Sold six, of the second litter this fall for	41,02
1 Pair of same for	6,00
The same sow has ten pigs which was litered the 9th of this inst.; value them, say at	10,00
Making the aggregate value	$202,28

The Legislature.

We condense from the correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer the following items of Legislative news:

RALEIGH, Dec. 22nd, 1854.

Both Houses passed Mr. Shephard's resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to pay over the balance of the State's subscription to the N. C. Railroad. The House passed Mr. Shephard's amendment by a vote of ayes 49, nays 31. The rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. Dortch, and the resolution as amended was sent to the Senate, which body passed it unanimously.

Very little business was done in the Senate. A bill was introduced to incorporate the McCulloch Gold and Copper Mine. Mr. Biggs proposed to amend by making the stockholders responsible for the debts of the Company. There was a protracted debate upon it, and the amendment was finally withdrawn.

The following Bills were introduced, read the first time and referred: By Mr. Rolen, incorporating the Valley River and Cheoa Turnpike Company: By Mr. Bogle, incorporating the North Carolina and Western Railroad Company: By Mr Waugh, to charter the Bank of Salem, capital one million: By Mr. Whitlock, incorporating the Rockford Female Seminary: By Mr. Bullock, amending the charter of Henderson: By Mr. Williams, to encourage the formation of a Volunteer Company in Wilmington: By Mr. Myers, concerning Constables—gives a per centum on moneys collected; and by Mr. Simmons, incorporating the Trent River Navigation Company.

Bills, &c., on their second reading: A bill incorporating the French Broad Railroad Company.—[Made special order of Thursday week.] A bill incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company. [Deferred till 5th of January.] A bill amending the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company. Passed. A bill concerning trials before Magistrates. Passed. A bill giving common Courts jurisdiction over division of real estate. Laid on the table. A bill establishing the competency of certain evidence. Laid on the table.

The following is the communication from the State Treasurer, ordered by the Senate to be printed.

Treasury Department, North Carolina.

DECEMBER 19th, 1854.

SIR: In response to a resolution transmitted to me yesterday evening from the House of Commons, directing me to communicate to the House of Commons the amount of claims existing in the Public Treasury at this time, and what amount will be due from the Public Treasury on the first day of January next, and the means in the Treasury to meet these demands, I have the honor to state, that it is desirable to provide for the payment in a few days, to the North Carolina Railroad Company, $46,000, which with the payment made a few days since to said Company of $44,000, will complete the payment of $90,000, the amount of the State's last subscription to said Company, for which State bonds are to be sold to replenish the Treasury.

The interest on the debt of the State, the particulars of which are shown in my last report to the General Assembly, say $175,000, will have to be paid the 1st of January next.

There will also be due the sum of about $5,000 to the Judges of the Supreme Court, the officers of State, &c., on the 1st of January, making in all the sum of $226,000.

To meet this, there is a proposed sale to-morrow of $111,000 of State bonds.

The amount due from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for dividends declared on the stock of the State in said Company, and for bonds purchased by said Company on the 20th October last, say $35,000.

Interest due the State on the 1st January, on bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, $1,500.

Balance in the Treasury and in Banks, say $5,000. Amounting to $150,000.

In this I have made no estimates of advancements to members of the General Assembly. The cost of the General Assembly is usually about $45,000.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Hon. SAMUEL P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamers America and Washington.

Austria joined the Allies—Austria distrussed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 23.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship America, Capt. W. J. C. Lang, has arrived at this port from Liverpool with advices to the 9th inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The most important item of news by this arrival is that Austria has signed a treaty of alliance with France and England which binds her to declare war against Russia in one month, the latter powers guaranteeing her against invasion or insurrection. She has, also, asked the support of the German States which are arming, but Russian influence is at work to resist her efforts to obtain it.

Affairs at Sebastopol are in *statu quo*.

Omar Pasha, with 40,000 troops, was about embarking for the Crimea.

The Spanish Chambers have decided to support the present Dynasty.

Mr. Soule had arrived at Madrid, and resumed his duties.

By the Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Bremen mail steam ship Washington arrived at her wharf in this city today from Bremen, via Southampton, having left the latter port on the 6th inst.

The tenor of her advices has been anticipated by the arrival of the America at Halifax. We glean, however, the following items from our files of English papers received by her.

A disposition is manifested to distrust Austria, notwithstanding the treaty of alliance.

The losses of the allies during the great gale are not so severe as at first reported. Fourteen vessels, principally sailing transports, were wrecked near Sebastopol. Two French line of battle ships and thirteen other vessels went ashore. Some got off, and others were burnt to prevent them falling into the hands of the Russians. The Cossacks fired on the crews, and the loss of life was frightful.

MRS. GEN. HARRISON.—Very little hopes are entertained of the recovery of the venerable widdow of ex-President Harrison, who lies ill at Cincinnati.

[From the New Orleans Courier.]

The South Carolina Railroad Company and the Mails.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 14th instant, contains a communication from Mr. Caldwell, the President of the Company, covering a series of resolutions passed by it as to the rate of transportation for the mails, and a letter from Mr. Dundas, the second Assistant Postmaster General, stating the terms which the Department was willing to grant, and the answer returned by Mr. Caldwell, refusing those terms.

It appears that the Company demanded the payment of a balance of $17,929 28, alleged to be due on the change of schedule; and which had, we believe, been disallowed It also asked compensation at the rate of $237 50 per mile, between Columbia, Augusta, and Charleston, and finally offered that it would contract to carry the mails at that rate from January 1st to July 1st, 1855. The Department, in reply, informs Mr. Caldwell that, under the provisions of the nineteenth section of the act of Congress of 3d March, 1845, the route from Kingsville to Augusta, in which the great mail is carried, is considered a first class route, on which the highest rate of compensation, of $237 50; will be allowed for single daily mail service; but that the routes from Columbia to Kingsville, and Charleston to Branchville, being only for *local* mails, a greater compensation than $100 per mile cannot be allowed. Accordingly, the Company will, in addition to its existing contract, be paid $137 50 per mile for the distance between Kingsville and Branchville, and $100 per mile, instead of $237 50, between Charleston and Branchville; being, as Mr. Dundas adds, the highest rates allowed by the law referred to.

Mr. Caldwell declines, on the part of the Company, to receipt these terms, insisting on the proposals of the Directors of the Company to carry the mails at the rate of $237 50, between January 1st and July 1st, 1854, between Charleston to Augusta; and at the same rate, from Branchville to Columbia. The Company is unwilling to recognize any regulation distinguishing between the great mail routes and those of a merely local character.

The evident aim of the Company is to force from the Department a sufficient amount to repay all the expenses of running on the entire road, and thereby enable it to place on the profit side of its accounts, the entire amount received from passengers and freight. Its grasping avarice overleaps in its eagerness, all restrictions imposed by law on the Postoffice Department relative to allowances for the transportation of the mails, and it persists in an attempt to force the Department to pay it the highest rate of compensation granted for first class service, for what the whole world must consider as service of a merely local character. The Company does not pretend that the trains which supply Charleston from Branchville, or Columbia from Kingsville, and vice versa, are not run at hours fixed by itself and to suit its exclusive interests or convenience; for, as was well and truly said by a correspondent of the South Carolinian, some weeks ago, it has never, during a long course of years, been the custom of the Directors of that road to consult the public convenience or interest in any of its operations. Indeed, the fact is notorious that throughout the entire extent of country dependent on the concern for the conveyance of passengers, mails or freight, the rapacious appetite of the Company and its stubborn refusal to grant accommodations and facilities which others promptly afford, have made it the most unpopular of all the corporations of that nature in the South. No one conversant with its history will be much astonished at its present position with the Postoffice Department.

In the conclusion of his communication to the Mercury, Mr. Caldwell says, on behalf of the Company:

"We therefore submit the facts to the public, with the full assurance that the course pursued by the Company will be approved."

No, Mr. Caldwell; the public, you may depend, will not approve the Company's course. Far from it. But it will regard the conduct of the Directors in their effort at extortion, as being, in principle, little better than robbery on the highway, and for the losses which may be caused to merchants and business men in general, and the very serious inconvenience to the people at large, it will await anxiously, but hopefully the period and the occasion, to take revenge on the most sensitive part of a soulless body—its pockets.

The Choctaws and Slavery.

It will be recollected, that at a meeting held at Hartford, Conn., some time since, the American Board of Missions passed a resolution requiring the Choctaw Legislature to repeal a law which they had passed, prohibiting the Missionaries of the Board from giving instruction to the slaves of the Choctaws, in the mission or Sunday Schools. To this law, the Prudential Committee, headed by Rev. Mr. Treat, objected, and threatened to withdraw their patronage from the Choctaw schools. The Board, by their recent session at Hartford, approved the decision of the Prudential Committee, and this restriction was transmitted to the Council of the Nation.

The Fort Smith *Herald* says, that Col. Harkins the Chief of the Nation, on being notified of the action taken by the Board of Missions, sent a communication to the Choctaw Council, in which he advises against the repeal of the law which has given so much offence to the Board, as it would give rise to a party spirit "which will not be put down until every Abolitionist is made to leave the Nation." The Chief adds: "Our people need not fear that the schools will cease on account of the threatened withdrawal of the present teachers, by the American Board, for it was our money that brought them hither, and surely our money can again bring us as good if not better teachers."

Upon another matter their Chief has taken an equally important step. He entirely approves the bill introduced into the Senate of the United States providing for the establishment of three Territotial Governments out of the Indian territory inhabited by the Choctaws, Cherokees, and other Indian tribes, with the provision of their ultimate admission into the Union as States. The Cheokees, says the St. Louis *Republican*, under the direction of John Ross, have manifested strong opposition; but Col. Harkins and the Choctaws take a more rational view of it and are willing to accept the terms of the bill.

The Chief in his communication to the General Council strongly urges immediate action in the premises, and among other things says:

"We may depend upon it as being a fixed fact, that our Indian days of peace are forever departed from us, and that no opposition from us can stay the onward march of the people of the United States in their career to greatness and the full occupancy of the American Continent. We have no power or influence to bear upon any movement of the Government, for we are looked upon as children—as wards under her care and protection, and that she has the power to do as she pleases with us. There is nothing the Choctaws can do to change the course of things.—Their only chance to live, and exist as a people, will be to educate and civilize as fast as possible the rising generation. And surely now is the time for us to stand together unitedly. We should consider well our situation, and the course we are about to take at the time, for one misstep may prove disastrous and fatal to our people. I recommend that the Council take this matter into consideration, and appoint a committee to report, and point out the advantages and disadvantages of the bill to the Choctaws.

The committe, it is stated, had made a report favorable to the bill, but the Council had no final action on the subject. All the enlightened Chocktaws were for it—the missionaries are oppossed to it, and will probably influence all the church members against the bill. The Chickasaws are represented to be adverse to the bill. The Fort Smith Herald says: "From the present aspect of affairs in the Choctaw nation, we may safely conclude, that they will soon become one of us," and hopes, at some future day, to see Col. HARKINS "a member of Congress from the State of Chata."

A LADY HORSEBREAKER.—We learn from Galignani's Messenger, (published at Paris, France,) that in consequence of the success obtained by Madame Isabelle in breaking in horses for the army, the Minister of War lately authorized her to proceed officially before a commission composed of general and superior officers of cavalry, with Gen. Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely at their head, to a practical demonstration of her method on a certain number of young cavalry horses. After twenty days' training the horses were so perfectly broken in, that the minister no longer hesitated to enter into an arrangement with Madame Isabelle to introduce her system into all the imperial schools of cavalry, beginning with that of Saumur. The advantages of this system appear to be these:—To train the horses without fatiguing them; to diminish greatly the number of restive horses; to lessen the number of accidents; to train any number of horses at the same time, and to lessen considerably the expense.

Turpentine Convention.

From the lengthy report of the proceedings of this body, published in the Mobile Tribune, we compile the following abstract, which comprises all its details of general interest and information:

Pursuant to previous notice a number of gentlemen from various sections of the State assembled at the Social Club, in this city, on Monday last. The Convention was then organized by the election of Colonel J. S. Deas, President, and A. C. Blount, Esq., Secretary.

The object of the Convention was explained by the President; and Col. James, after a somewhat lengthy address, moved the appointment of a committee of five to report upon the best mode of making and preparing turpentine, &c., for market, and the following gentlemen were nominated to form said committee: Col. James, Dr. Wilson, and Messrs. Strong, Paine and Turner, and on motion, the President and Secretary were also added.

On motion of Col. Prince, the President appointed the following gentlemen a committee to inquire into the practicability of establishing a market at this or some other point, for the sale and shipment of naval stores: Messrs. Prince, Smith, Strong, Borden, James and Turner; the President and Secretary were also added to the Committee. The Convention then adjourned until Tuesday.

The convention pursuant to adjournment, reassembled on Tuesday morning, when the committee on the making and preparing of Turpentine, handed in a lengthy report, containing much circumstantial detail relative to the *modus operandi* in tapping the trees, collecting the turpentine, conveying it to the still, &c., &c., of little interest, except to the practical reader.

The committee on the establishing of a market, &c., asking further time to report, the convention adjourned until Thursday, when they handed in an elaborate and interesting paper, the subject matter of which we condense in the following synopsis:

The committee set forth that, feeling a deep and abiding interest in the prosperity of the State, and the welfare of this city, they were of opinion that an exposition of the growing importance of this branch of domestic industry would excite public attention, and materially tend to its advancement. They regretted that, under existing circumstances, the producers of turpentine were compelled to seek another depot and mart besides this city, where the only demand was for the amount used for home consumption.—The facilities offered and overtures made by New Orleans merchants for the direct transportation of our products by through boats, exhibits the strong necessity on the part of Mobile for creating a home market and increasing the facilities for shipment from this port.

The committee showed the comparative superiority of this interest to the cotton trade, with respect to transportation, urging forcible considerations upon the attention of Railroad Directors and owners of steamboats. The average product of the laborer in making cotton is four bales; upon this the receivers in Mobile realize $10; the same laborer produces 170 bbls rosin and 30 casks of spirits, upon which the city charges will amount to $81 50, for wharfage, drayage, storage, insurance and commissions. From the transportation of four bales of cotton (from the present limit of the turpentine region) the carrier realizes $6, or $1 50 per bale; but for the freighting of 170 bbls. rosin and 30 casks spirits $73 50 is received. This is the comparative ratio in railroad transportation, and in steamboating it is about the same. These estimates are based on the present rates of charges, which rates are incompatible with the prosperity of this interest—which statement is supported by a single fact cited, which is that at a single distillery in Choctaw county there are now 15,000 bbls. of rosin thrown away, the high rates of freight forbidding its removal.

The committee showed conclusively that there could be no danger of an overstocking of the market for these products, as the demand was much more than keeping pace with the increasing supply. It is but eight years since this business was commenced under the auspices of Col. R. D. James, of Clark county, and on a very limited scale; yet from this small beginning, and in this short time, it has expanded into an importance embracing a capital of two millions of dollars invested in it, and is now yielding one million and sixty thousand gallons of spirits of turpentine, and one hundred and thirty thousand barrels of rosin, worth three quarters of a million of dollars.

By resolution, the same committee were continued and instructed to report to the Convention at its next meeting, which was fixed, by resolution, to take place on the first Monday in May next. It was also resolved that the President be instructed to communicate with our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and solicit them to use their efforts to repeal the act of Congress prohibiting the transportation of oil of turpentine on steamboats. It was further resolved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the gentlemen of the Social Club for the use of their rooms, and their kind and hospitable attention.

[From the Montreal Gazette, Eecember 9.]

The Lancaster Gun---How it differs from the Ordinary Cannon---Its merits and defects.

Among our extracts from English papers in a recent issue, our readers may have observed a paragraph upon the subject of this new arm, and as a public writer has shown so much ignorance while professing to instruct others, it has occurred to us that a brief description of this powerful instrument of death, and the principle of its construction, would be acceptable to many.

The writer in question commences by saying:—"The object of boring the Lancaster into an ellipsis is to prevent the ball from taking a rotary motion," and thereupon he raises the question whether the elliptical ball, in passing through an elliptical bore, being prevented from taking a rotary motion, has not a dangerous tendency to burst the gun. So far from his premises being correct, the very reverse is the true state of the case. The elliptical bore is intended to give the ball a rotary motion, for in this motion of the ball upon its own axis consists the superiority of this gun over the ordinary cannon. It is a well-known fact, that it is impossible to cast balls or bullets in such a way that one side will be heavier than another, and it is also well-known that this circumstance deflects the projectile from its right line.

With small arms this difficulty is overcome by the groove in the rifle-barrel, which, being spiral, acts upon the soft substance of the leaden bullet, and gives it a rotary motion before leaving the muzzle of the rifle, which continues until the ball is stopped.—By this means the heavy side is alternately turned in all directions, so that any tendency in one direction is immediately counterbalanced by a revolution of the bullet which changes the position of the heavy side, and the result is that the ball flies in a direct line.—Now, however well this plan may answer for small arms and leaden balls, the groove is impracticable for cannon and cast-iron balls, and it has long been a problem to discover some means of making rifled cannon.

The Lancaster gun professes to have accomplished this by means of an elliptical bore, out of which is to be thrown an elliptical projectile, either shot or shell. Without plates we may not be able to make all our readers understand our explanations, but we hope most of them will do so. The gun is large, because it is at a long range that its great precision of aim tells best over the common gun, and its appearance is that of an ordinary large cannon, except that the mouth instead of being circular, is elongated like an egg, having one axis longer than another. We will suppose that the mouth is the largest up and down—that is, that the longer axis is vertical, so that the flattened ball fitting it would stand on its edge; but the bore winds gradually from the mouth to the breach of the gun, so that when the ball is driven home to the proper position when the gun is loaded, it will have turned one-fourth around, and will lie horizontally—that is, at right angles to the longer axis of the mouth of the gun, and on its side. When the gun is fired, the ball must make one revolution for every four lengths of the gun, and thereby counterbalance any imperfection in its shape which would otherwise deflect it. Several of these guns have burst. This is perhaps attributable to the fact that they are used at very long ranges, and were probably overloaded, although it is quite possible, and in fact probable, that forcing the ball to take a rotary motion would increase the resistance offered so much as to increase the risk of bursting. Experience will soon test the question. We may remark that the same principle has been applied to small arms, and a decided advantage is claimed for the Lancaster over the common rifle.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The panic about the Savings Bank took a conservative turn yesterday, and many who withdrew their money last week became depositers again. An old lady demanded specie at the Webster Bank for a bill, and said she had heard Mr. Webster was dead, his estate insolvent, and that this bank must fail.—*Boston Paper.*

United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 26, 1854.

SENATE.—Mr. Brodhead presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking that measures be adopted for the relief Dr. Kane; and Mr. B. gave notice that he would call up a bill for the relief of the souldiers of 1812 next week. Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution that the committee on commerce be directed to consider whether any legislation is needed to secure the wages of merchant seamen in case of the vessel being wrecked. The resolution was passed. Mr. Douglas introduced a bill appropriating one thousand dollars for expenses in the annual appropriation of the current year, and being unavailable by the decease of Gov. Burt. The resolution was passed. Many local bills were presented and appropriately referred.

HOUSE.—A Senate bill, re-appointing Messrs. Choate and Hawley Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, was passed. Mr. Bridges moved the adoption of a resolution preventing the importation of foreign paupers. Mr. Hunt moved that the Secretary of the Navy inquire into the expediency of erecting a naval depot at New Orleans. Mr. Letcher offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill making null and void a law in Minnesota, chartering the North-west railroad.—Mr. Cobb introduced a bill amending a law of the last session graduating the price of the public lands. The bill was postponed for one week.

From the Milledgeville Federal Union.

The True American Party.

Some of the political organs of the old whig party are talking of organizing a *true American party*.—We are aware of the fact that the whigs, as a party, never believed their own or the democratic organization to be *American*, or they would not have abandoned the one or abused the other. But a large majority of the American people have long and truly felt, that the democratic party was the true American party of the country. It has only been by deception, trick and humbug, that they have ever even temporarily changed this opinion. If to preserve the Constitution in all its parts, to keep the centripetal and centrifugal forces of the Federal Government in a just equilibrium; if to regard scrupulously the rights of the States, and to secure the greatest liberty to the citizen, consistent with the requirements of the Constitution, and to regard with a jealous eye the channels to the public Treasury, by which individuals and corporate bodies seek an entrance to it; if to have preserved the national honor without a stain against foes abroad and traitors at home; if to have done these things, and others that might be enumerated of equal significance, entitles a party to be called *American*, then does the democratic party truly merit the honor.

It has been the peculiar province of the Democratic party to maintain the honor of these United States, when fearfully and malignantly assailed. To do this, it has on more than one occasion, been forced to resort to the stern ultimatum of war. And in these various struggles to preserve unsullied the flag of our country, it has met with internal resistance from the very men and the very party that are now talking of organizing *an American party*. An American party, indeed! What for? To side with the enemy when his Armies and Navies are thundering at our doors? An American party, to rob one half of this Union to enrich the other? An American party, to desecrate and defile that instrument, upon the preservation of which, in all its parts, depends all that is worthy to be called *American*? It is that what an American party should be? We have had already a touch of that American party under the old and otherwise respected cognomen of Whig. *We want no* more of it, however specious the pretext, however plausible the shape in which it comes to us

If the Democratic party cannot pilot the Government safely through the breakers and quicksands that lie in its pathway, we despair of finding another more competent to do this. It has certainly, in the past, been the "cloud by day and pillow of fire by night" to our fathers, who have, by devotion to its chart and unwearied and unremitted zeal in support of its great doctrines, decided its destiny and consummated its glory. Such a party was not born in a day, and cannot be killed in a day. A party that boasts as its father a Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, a mother like the Constitution, and such a history as the Democratic Party, will not "pale its ineffectual fires" before the rush lights, that every six or eight years flash up *through* the sockets of the old Whig skeleton.

It is one of the besetting sins of Whiggery, that it has no "local habitation,"—and, sometimes, not even a name—always changing; never settled on any platform, for eight years at a time. The Democratic party, however it may have been affected by a domestic question, (and in this respect it is far less affected than the Whig) it has its national platform—its organic system, in which are embodied principle and polity to be applied to the government of the country, all of which, so long bitterly opposed by the Whigs, have lived to gain their silent if not public approbation.

While, then, our principles live, as fresh as in the days of Jackson, and with far less opposition—while they look to the Constitution for a basis, and to the hearts of the people for support, a party will be found to incorporate them and perpetuate them. Such a party is American party enough for us.

GENERAL WHITFIELD.—The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvanian furnishes the following sketch of General Whitfield:

"General Whitfield, the delegate from the new Territory of Kansas, after the customary oath had been administered to him, took his seat in the house to-day. Judging from the sensation he produced among his fellow members, it is not at all surprising that he was elected to Congress by a vote so overwhelmingly large. He is about six feet five inches in his stockings, well and powerfully put together, has a fine, open, manly countenance, and is in the prime of life—say about forty years old. The General is a native of Tennessee, and is a sound national democrat.

IMPORTANT TO EDITORS AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—Judge Oakley ruled in the Fuller Libel case which has just been tried in the Supreme Court of New York, that if a paper making statement derogatory and damaging a man's reputation should merely say that there is a rumor abroad to the effect spoken of, the paper would be exonerated in the event of legal proceedings being taken against it, if it could be shown that there was such a rumor, although the rumor was false. This rulling is founded in justice and common sense both.

We shall stick to the "*rumor abroad*" expression.

Florida---Election of Mr. Yulee.

The Legislature of Florida, on the 16th inst., went into an election of United States Senator in place of the Hon. Jackson Morton, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The Hon. David L. Yulee, was chosen on the first ballot, receiving 31 votes, against 23 in opposition. We are gratified at this result.—Mr. Yulee, though still in the prime of life, has had a long public experience, and has been not only an able and watchful representative of the interests of Florida, but a faithful and unflinching friend of the South. The State Rights party will give him a warm welcome back to the Hall of the Senate.

THE EASTERN WAR.—The following is an extract from a letter received from a reliable correspondent in Paris.

The war occasions a general gloom. The feeling in regard to the war is one of regret and grief. The sufferings of the soldiers; the death of so many brave men; the demoralization of the youth of the country; these are the general subjects of conversation. There is no enthusiasm at our successes. The war is regarded as a frightful calamity. Nobody talks about glory. Even the military men deplore the war as a dreadful necessity. I am told that in England the feeling is very much the same.

THE POSITION OF

How it feels to be Shot at.

When we got under fire of the enemy's large guns, we deployed into line and lay down, and remained one hour in this recumbent position, with shot, shell, grape, canister, and every infernal invention for the destruction of human life, flying over and into us, and all about us, fired from 32, 24 and eighteen pounders. Just when we lay down an 18 pound shot struck and went through one of my front rank men, carrying away his pouch and ammunition; he was the third man on my right, and I thought that things were becoming serious. We lay still for half an hour before any of our artillery came up, and when they did open fire (as you may imagine,) nine and six-pounders could not do much against heavy guns, securely posted in a commanding position, and well worked. After lying down for about ten minutes I began to get a little accustomed to the whiz of the shot and the screech of the cannister, &c., over my head, and, controlling myself with the idea that if there was one of them meant for me, I could not possibly avoid it, I took out my opera-glass and watched the proceedings of the enemy. In a very short time I knew every gun that would bear on my position, and you may imagine my feelings when I saw those guns discharged.

The intervals between the discharge and the arrival of the shot (which was sure to pitch somewhere near me,) were not, I confess, the happiest moments of my life. I can't describe the feeling exactly. It was not fear, and still it was something of the same nature, I suppose; at all events, it was very unpleasant. If you wish to have my autograph you had better keep this, as not a day and scarcely an hour passes without some deadly missile passing close to us, and perhaps some day one of them may take a fancy to my head, and then you will not hear any more from your own correspondent, at the seat of war." Just this moment two shell burst close to where I am sitting, and one of the men has brought me a very ugly looking fragment of one of them. I am writing this on my knee, under a stone wall, thrown up for the defence of the picket. My back is nearly broken, and I am perfectly bothered and confused by the incessant firing from our lines and the town, which is now going on for its sixth day. I think the Russian fire is now slackening, but this may be fancy. I shall now go for a charge to see if there are any Russians moving about in our neighborhood.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN MEXICO.—We have already announced that an election to determine whether "His Serene Highness," Santa Anna, should continue as President, had been held in Mexico, and that the Capital and the city of Vera Cruz had voted, the former nearly and the latter quite unanimously in his favor. This election was the greatest farce imaginable, and continued for three days, concluding on Sunday, the 3rd inst. The New Orleans Picayune says:

The vote in the city of Mexico was taken in a tent or marque of very moderate dimensions, erected on the Plaza Mayor, and divided into two compartments over the entrance of one of which was written "affirmative," and over the other "negative." The total number of votes is reported to have been 13,532, of which only 7 were in opposition to the continuance in the power of Santa Anna. The offices of the different regiments voted in the name of the subalterns, non commissioned officers and privates, whilst these now and then cried "Viva Santa Anna."

A letter in the New Orleans Bee from the Capitol says:

The *official mayor* of the minister of finance collected the votes of the office-holders eight days before the 1st of December. They all avowed themselves in favor of Santa Anna except two, who have been, or are about to be dismissed. At the auditor's office, two days before the election, the president Cansero gathered together his employees and demanded their opinion for the purpose of voting for them all. The first to whom he applied was to Mr. Monasterio, son of an ancient *official mayor* of the department of foreign affairs. "My opinion," said Mr. Monasterio, "is adverse to Santa Anna; I vote for Juan Bautista Cebellos." A second was interrogated. "My opinion," replied he, "is against Santa Anna; I vote for General Santiago Blomo." The question was put to a third, but he refused to answer. President Cansero listened to communicate these details to Santa Anna and two hours after the partizans of Cebellos and that of Blomo were dismissed for having expressed opinions contrary to the Government, whilst their companion lost his place for refusing to utter any opinion.

A sergeant presents himself at the poll. "Whom do you vote for?" is the question. "I vote in the negative," replied the sergeant, "for I cannot sustain a government which does not offer the slightest individual guarantee." Five minutes after this manifestation of independence, the honest soldier found himself in a dungeon.

I am acquainted with a number of Mexicans who profess the most violent abhorrence of Santa Anna and his ministers, and who nevertheless voted for him. Although neither functionaries nor employees of the government, they dreaded least their absence from the polls would draw down upon them the wrath of the tyrant.

THE OLD METHOD OF AVERTING STORMS.—A hundred years ago it was customary among the solid farmers and other good people of Europe, whenever the gathering clouds threatened an approaching storm which it was thought would prove destructive to the crops, to ring bells or fire cannon for the purpose of dispersing them; as it was believed that any sudden and violent agitation of the air would have that effect. This practice, though now generally abandoned, has continued in some districts even to the present day. Towards the latter part of the eighteenth century, it was discovered by some prodigy of wisdom that church towers were struck by lighting oftener than other buildings, and the fact instead of being attributed to their superior height and prominence, was laid to the charge of the bell, and it was actually believed that the noise of the ringing, or the commotion caused in the atmosphere thereby, attracted the subtle and dangerous fluid. Much was said about the mischief of the system. It was shown by the calculations of a German sevant, in 1783, that in the space of thirty-three years three hundred and eighty-six towers had been damaged by lightning, and one hundred and twenty-one ringers killed; and in the same year the King of Prussia issued an ordinance prohibiting the practice of ringing bells during storms. The same was done in the Palatinate and several dioceses in France, and as late as the year 1844, only ten years since, the Prefect of Dordogne repeated the order, assuring the people that ringing the bells was "an infallible method of causing the lightning to strike." M. Arago considered the point as to whether these agitations of the air, by bells or fire-arms, have any effect upon tempests, to be undecided. The observations of military men go to show that the roar of artillery is without influence upon the weather, and it cannot be supposed that the feeble sound of bells would be more effective. At all events, Arago says it is certain that they never decrease the danger.

BANKS.—We learn that the Committee on Banking in the Legislature have determined to report to that body all the bills on the subject which had been referred to them. This will leave it with the Legislature to decide which and how many Banks shall be established.

Besides the application for re-charter by the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear, the following bills, as near as we can recollect, are before the Legislature: The People's Bank, with a capital of five millions, to be established at Wilmington, with branches mainly along the line of the Central Railroad; the Bank of Goldsborough; the Bank of Wilmington; the Bank of Plymouth; the Bank of Greensborough; the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville; the Central Bank of North Carolina; the Bank of Pamlico; the Bank of Halifax; and the Bank of Pittsborough.—*Standard.*

On Wednesday, in the Senate of this State, Mr. Haughton moved as an amendment to the Free Suffrage bill, that no "foreigner" should be allowed to vote for Senator unless he had been in the State five years. That was the substance—the amendment itself, as offered, will be found in the Senate proceedings of that day in this paper. Mr. Rayner expressed the hope that Mr. Haughton would accept an amendment extending the time to *twenty one years.*—This, we take it, is pretty good evidence of Mr. Rayner's "Know Nothingism." We put it on record for future reference. That gentleman is yet in the vigor of manhood, and will be doubtless in public life five or ten years hence. "Know-Nothingism" will then be as dead as the other isms of the day—new isms, it is true, will succeed to those which now disturb the public mind; but the great principles of toleration and justice will be the same. *They* die not. By the way, the speech of Mr. Rayner in the Convention of 1835, in favor of toleration and religious liberty, is not forgotten. *That* is on record too, and may be republished ere long.—*Standard.*

Naturalization Law.

Judge Dean of the Supreme Court of New York, has recently forbidden the *Clerk* of that Court to take proofs of citizenship, and grant naturalization papers. He has further directed that all those who wish to become citizens hereafter, must apply to the Court. He rejected the applications of a large number who desired to be naturalized, in consequence of informality. In a written opinion, he holds, that admitting an alien to the rights of citizenship is a judicial act, and that such case requires an examination by the Court.

This is all right, and we are surprised to hear that any other practice has prevailed in New York. In our own State each applicant has to appear in open Court, and to have his claims fully investigated.

As a remedy for some of the evils complained of, we see no necessity for a resort to the Know-Nothing policy of extending the residence to twenty-one years, which almost amounts to a prohibition of the rights of citizenship. We agree with Bishop Hopkins, who recently delivered a lecture in New York, that the fault lies in the looseness of execution of the present laws, which requires the Courts, having cognizance of the subject, to be satisfied, in the case of every applicant for citizenship, that he is of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution, and favorably disposed to the welfare and good order of the country. Let these provisions be carried out with scrupulous care, and, we feel convinced, that the evils which have been portrayed as flowing from the naturalization law, will almost entirely disappear. *Richmond Enquirer.*

AN INDIGESTIBLE MEAL.—An immense anaconda recently arrived in Boston from the neighborhood of the Congo river, in Africa. It is said that his length is between twenty and twenty-five feet, with a girth of thirty inches in the largest part of his body. There are a few curious circumstances connected with this great reptile stranger since his arrival, which are worth chronicling. Just before leaving his native land he took a hearty meal of a dog, and no other food was eaten by him for seven months after. About the first of October this king of snakes arrived in Boston, and was lodged in a large case with very strong glass walls, and a double English milled blanket, folded into four thicknesses, furnished for his bed.—On the 20th of November Mr. Sears, the proprietor, thought it was full time to tempt his appetite, and therefore introduced a rabbit into his den just at evening. On viewing the interior the following morning, the blanket was missing, while the rabbit was still alive! On Wednesday seven days after, the blanket was discharged, whole and unimpaired, after a circuitous journey though an intestinal tube of nearly one hundred and fifty feet. It may now be seen in the apartment, being six feet wide by seven in length.

Since that period he has exhibited excellent health, and has devoured a fowl. Every few days he drinks about three quarts of water, sucking it all up at once. When an animal is given for food to one of this family of serpents it is eyed for an instant, and then the poor trembling creature is suddenly crushed in the huge folds of the terrible monster, the cracking of the bones being distinctly heard at quite a distance. Thus prepared for swallowing, the body is still held in a coil, which is equivalent to a hand, and kept steady, while it is gradually sucked down the throat of the animal into the stomach, where it is slowly digested. It is the opinion of Mr. Sears that when the anaconda sprang at the rabbit mentioned above by some mistake in calculation the latter escaped, and the edge of the blanket was seized by the teeth.—When these are once engaged, being for holders and not for mastication, it is quite impossible to disengage them; and hence whatever is once down into the mouth must necessarily go down the throat. Even the muscles of deglution seem to act independently of volition, and urge the morsel along by strong, convulsive, peristaltic contractions.

Boston Surgical and Medical Jour.

JENNY LIND'S TOUR.—Barnum's book gives full details of his contract with Jenny Lind. An abstract of some interesting facts is made from it by the correspondent of the Charleston Courier. According to this, the contract declared that Jenny Lind was to sing in one hundred and fifty concerts, with the privilege of withdrawing after the one hundredth, upon forfeiting $25,000. She sang in only ninety-three, and thus not only forfeited the specified sum, but also paid Barnum $1000 each night for the remaining seven concerts. Jenny Lind received $1,000 every night she sang, and one-half the nighly receipts, after deducting $5500 for expenses. Jenny Lind's nett receipts during the entire engagement were $176,675 09. Barnum says his gross receipts, after paying Jenny Lind, were $535,486 25. Concerts were given in all the principal cities in the United States, and in Havana. Twelve concerts were devoted to charitable objects. The largest receipts for any one concert were $17,864 05, which was the first charitable concert given in New York. The second in point of large receipts was the first concert given in Boston, when they amounted to $16,479 50. The smallest receipts were derived from the second concert in Havana, when they fell as low as $2,837 92, or but little more than half the estimated expenses. The average receipts were $7,496 43. In this comparison, Richmond led off all competitors. Only one concert was given there, which realized $12,385 21, The total receipts from all sources were $712,161 34. Barnum does not give a statement of the expenses.

WAR IN GRASS VALLEY.—Lola Montez has again added another flower "to the wreath of her adornment" by an attempt to horsewhip a man by the name of Shiply, editor of the Grass Valley Telegraph. The assault was made, it is said, upon the grounds of the appearance of an article in the said Telegraph, prejudicial of Lola's good character. The pugilistic feat, however, proved a failure, as Shiply wrested the whip from her after the first cut, and left no other means of revenge but woman's most dangerous weapon, her tongue, which, it is said, she used freely. Lola gives a different version of this affair, in which she says:

"I recollected the Woman's Rights Convention took the benefit of Miss Lucy Stone's principles—bonnet on head and whip in hand, that whip which never was used but on a horse, this time was to be disgraced by falling on the back of an ass. I went forth—strong in the principles, as I have said, of Miss Lucy Stone and other strong-minded females—found this redoubtable man, and as quick as a flash of lightning laid the said whip on his shoulder and head four times, on my word of honor, before my enemy could remember that he was sitting on a chair. The lady of the Golden Gate Saloon was sitting on one side, a gentleman on the other; after having given him four good whippings, he got up and squared himself on the most approved Yankee Sullivan principle, and was preparing to give me a stunner in the eye. The spirit of my Irish ancestors (I being a kind of three-quarter bred of Irish, Spanish and Scotch,) took possession of my left hand, and on the most approved Tom Hyer principles, before he could attain my eye, I took his, on which—thanks to some rings I had on at the time—I made a cutting impression. As usual, this would-be great shoulder striker ended the combat with certain abuse, of which, to do him justice, he is perfect master. *Sic transit gloria* Shiply. Alas! poor Yorick.

VALUE OF A MANUSCRIPT.—The original manuscript of Gray's Elegy was lately sold at auction in London. There was really a "scene" in the auction room. Imagine a stranger entering in the midst of a sale of some rusty looking old books. The auctioneer produces *two small half sheets of paper*, written over, torn and mutilated. He calls it "a most interesting article," and apologizes for its condition.—Pickering bids £10! Rodds, Foss, Thorpe, Bohn, Holway, and some few amateurs quietly remark twelve, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and so on, till there is a pause at *sixty-three pounds.* The hammer strikes.

"Hold!" says Mr. Foss.

"It is mine," says the amateur.

"No, I bid sixty-five in time."

"Then I bid seventy."

"Seventy-five," says Mr. Foss; and fives are repeated again, until the two bits of paper are knocked down, amidst a general cheer, to Payen and Foss, for *one hundred pounds sterling!* On these bits of paper are written the first drafts of the Elegy in a country church yard, by Thomas Gray, including five verses which were omitted in publication, and with the poet's interlinear corrections and alterations—certainly an "interesting article;" several persons supposed it would call forth a ten pound note, perhaps even twenty.

A WARM DECEMBER.—A morning paper of Boston contains the following:—"Sixty years ago, on Christmas Day. 1794, ship Betsey, 190 tons, was launched in Salem, thermometer 80 degress at noon. The grease ran down on the ways, and men and boys indulged in swimming, as in summer."

A CHEAP WIFE.—A man named George Allen, has just been tried at Buffalo, for marrying a married woman. He was convicted and fined $150, which is decidedly cheap if he was guilty, and rather dear if innocent of the charge against him. The Commercial says there were many extenuating circumstances in the case. It appeared from the evidence that a marriage engagement had previously existed between the defendant and the woman he was mulcted for marrying; and that at the time of her first marriage, which was only two days previous to her second, both parties had made arrangements for consummating their engagement, which had not been broken on the part of the defendant. There was evidence given tending to show that the woman had entered into the first marriage contrary to her wishes, and that the defendant had no knowledge of its existence at the time of his marriage. The jury found the defendant guilty, but recommended him to the favor of the Court.

☞"If ever I am married," said Ike, looking up from the book he was reading, and kicking the stove door to energetically—"If ever I'm married"—"Don't speak of marriage, Isaac, till you are old enough to understand the bond that binds congealing souls.—People musn't speak of marriage with impurity. It is the first thing that children think of now-a-days, and young boys in pinafores, and young girls with their heads fricaseed into spittoon curls, and full of love sick stories, and talking of marriage before they get into their teens. Think of such ones getting married! Yet there's Mr. Spaid, when heaven took his wife away, went right to a young lady's cemetery and got another, no more fit to be at the head of a family than I am to be the board of mayor and alderman." She tapped the new box that her friend, the colonel, had given her, with her eye resting upon the gold heart inlaid in the centre of the lid, as if the hearts were trumps in her mind at the time, while Ike without finishing his sentence kept on with his reading, accompanying himself with a pedal performance on the stove door, and a clatter upon the round of his chair with the handle of a fork in his left hand.

THE PRINTING BUSINESS.—The *N. Y. Tribune* says:

"Experienced men say they have not known so great a depression of the printing business for many years. Many of the leading offices have discharged two-thirds of their employes, and have reduced the remainder to two-thirds of a day's work. A large number of journeymen printers have left the city—others are working a day or two in a week as substitute in the offices of the daily journals; but many more are totally destitute of work. The scale of prices, as established by the Union, has not been materially departed from as yet, that we can learn, although employers say that a considerable reduction must take place unless business improves, and that right speedily."

BASSWOOD PAPER.—The Buffalo Democrat has received three samples of paper made from basswood by Mr. Beardsley, of that city. The paper is said to be strong, smooth and white. The wood is rendered into a pulp by means of revolving cutters. The Democrat adds:

Mr. Beardsley can make the pulp and make a fortune out of it by selling it at two cents the pound.—An edition of the Albany Evening Jounal, will soon be printed upon the paper. Mr. Beardsley was last week engaged in building machinery for a paper mill under his new process. The white cedar is said to yield the finest and strongest paper. There is talk of setting that apart for bank notes. The cotton wood of the South and the cypress are said to be especially adapted to it, as also is the tamarac.

GOSPORT (VA.) NAVY YARD.—The are now about 1,500 men employed in this yard. The Norfolk Beacon states that the work on the two new steam frigates, Roanoke and Colorado, is progressing rapidly; the sloop of war Constellation is nearly rigged; the frigate Potomac will soon be ready for service, and the Raritan is in the dock undergoing repairs. The tremendous frame of the ship of the line New York is still in the ship house, and has been there about 30 years.

LIQUOR LAW IN ENGLAND.—The tone of the English press, with reference to the law lately attempted to be carried, prescribing that public-houses should be closed at an early hour on Sundays, sounds amusingly to us, who have been tolerably familiarized with prohibitions on the traffic in liquor. The London Sunday Times denounces the bill as an outrage on the "rights of Englishmen," and asks, in all earnestness, if honest and *sober* citizens are to be turned out of comfortable public-houses, at an unconscionable hour, to gratify the whims of a fanatical few? It declares that such "tyrrany" will never be endured by John Bull; and, altogether, gets itself into the prettiest conceivable rage about the matter. In fact, the English people seem to share Shenstone's admiration for an Inn, and to consider the House of Lords as the only "public-house" which has no right to exist, because it is a nuisance and a bore. "Natur is a rum one," said Mr. Squeers, and so is the British nation. Wonder how Neal Dow would suit that climate?

As an indication of the extravagance which has prevailed in the country for some time, an importing house in New York has written a letter stating that the amount of duties paid for French artificial flowers for the first quarter of the current fiscal year was almost double the amount of duties paid on Railroad Iron!

Perhaps the best joke of the season is the fact that after the election in Lynn, Mass., it was discovered that one of the newly-elected Aldermen, chosen by the Know-Nothings, was an Irishman, and had lately changed his name from Connelly!

COUNTERFEITS.—Well executed counterfeits of the denomination of fives on the Bank of the Valley, and tens and twenties on the Merchants' Bank of Lynchburg, are in circulation in Alexandria.—Enq.

Cure for Sores, Scalds, and Burns.—Holloway's Ointment.—This wonderful Ointment will cure the most dangerous burns, scalds, and other sores; it completely identifies itself with the system, mingling with the blood, it lulls the pain, soothes the irritation, and speedily heals the parts affected. Thousands of persons in the Union have been saved from an untimely end, through this extraordinary salve; therefore all families are recommended to keep a supply of it constantly by them.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; and by A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

Unprecedented Success and Final Triumph of Burrow's Elixir Vitæ.

The people are at last finding out the inestimable value of the only infallible Medicine known the exalted character of the certificates and the overwhelming amount of testimony that has been published, is causing the afflicted to discard their prejudices, and while the sales are immense, the public may be assured its curative qualities will never be deteriorated. When the Medicine produces a slight pain in the stomach and bowels, it is breaking up deep seated *cold*, the parent of so many formidable diseases, and when it drives humors to the surface continue its use, for it is unable to discharge fast enough, by evacuation, those corrupt humors in the blood that disease the vital organs, and unless expelled from the system must sooner or later end in death. This Medicine purifies, regenerates, and rejuvenates the entire system.

☞For sale by all the regular dealers in Medicine.

The Elixir Vitæ.

Is not designed to please the palate or to amuse the afflicted, nor does it stimulate for a few hours the system and then leave the patient in a worse condition than before, for it possesses no stimulating properties—we know that if it was a little pleasanter, the doses small, and it stimulated the stomach, the sales would be much greater, but this Medicine is designed to cure, and is designed for the use only of those who are actually diseased. Although with a little syrup it makes a cooling, refreshing and delightful drink, many persons have adopted the system of using it one or two weeks every spring and fall. It is presumed the day of abominable Patent Medicines is at an end, for THE ELIXIR VITÆ always cures any disease of a chronic, secondary, or hereditary nature, in one or two weeks, and the most formidable case in three or four weeks, and the cure is permanent. Try it.

☞The genuine is for sale in Wilmington, by A. O. Bradley, and by all dealers in Medicines.

Oct. 24th, 1854 D19,-d&w-2w

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	25 @	25½	
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00 @	6 00	
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 00 @	12 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16 @	17	
Adamantine	25 @	30	
Sperm	33 @	50	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	15 @	16	
Laguayra	13 @	14	
Rio	10½ @	12½	
St. Domingo	11½ @	13	
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0 @	0	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush.	95 @	1 00	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½ @	8	
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00 @	17	
EGGS, ℔ doz.	23 @	25	
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 00 @	2 30	
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50 @	55	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 75 @	6 00	
Mackerel, No. 1	@	00 00	
do. No. 2	@	0 00	
do. No. 3	@	0 00	
do. No. 4	0 00 @	0 00	
Shad, Ocean	00 00 @	00 00	
Herrings, East	0 00 @	0 00	
do. N.C. roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do. do. cut,		0 00	
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	0 00 @	4 00	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00 @	14 00	
Fayetteville	8 75 @	9 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn (store)	00 @	1 00	
Oats	62½ @	65	
White Beans	0 00 @	0 00	
Pease, Cow.	80 @	85	
do. Ground	1 00 @	1 10	
Rice, rough	1 05 @	1 10	
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	5 @	0	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern ret	1 30 @	1 40	
Northern ret	1 20 @	1 25	
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½ @	00	
American, ref.	5½ @	00	
do. sheer	0 @	00	
do. hoop	0 @	7	
Swede	5½ @	00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 20 @	1 30	
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	55 @	60	
N. E. Rum	55 @	60	
Gin	60 @	65	
Brandy	55 @	60	
do Apple	75 @	1 00	
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00 @	00 00	
Wide do.	0 00 @	0 00	
Scantling	0 00 @	0 00	
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	23 @	25	
N. Orleans	26 @	28	
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5½ @	5¾	
Wrought	10 @	12½	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	0 00 @	2 24	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 80	
Hard	0 00 @	1 60	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	1 30	
Pitch	do. 2 00 @	0 00	
Rosin, No. 1	0 00 @	1 75	
do. No. 2	0 00 @	1 40	
do. No. 3	1 15 @	1 20	
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	37 @	40	
Varnish, ℔ gal.	20 @	30	
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25 @	2 00	
Linseed, raw	95 @	1 00	
do. boiled	00 @	1 10	
Whale	1 00 @	0 00	
Rosin	20 @	75	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	65 @	70	
Irish, do	0 00 @	0 00	
do. ℔ bbl.	2 75 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	15 @	16	
Middlings	0 @	10½	
Shoulders	00 @	10½	
Hog round	11 @	11½	
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	9 @	9½	
Shoulders	7½ @	8¼	
N. C. Lard	12½ @	13	
West'n do	11½ @	12	
Butter	23 @	28	
Cheese	10½ @	13	
Pork, Mess, ℔			
bbl.	14 50 @	15 00	
do. Prime	00 00 @	00 00	
Beef, Mess.	17 00 @	18 00	
do. Fulton			
Market	00 00 @	20 00	
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	20 @	30	
do. dead	00 @	00	
Turkeys, live	75 @	1 12½	
do. dead, ℔ lb	12½ @	15	
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush.	60 @	65	
Liverpool ℔ sack,			
ground	1 35 @	1 40	
do. fine	2 00 @	0 00	
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	6¼ @	8	
New Orleans	5 @	7	
Muscovado	5¾ @	7	
Loaf & crush.	10½ @	11	
Clarified and			
Granulated	5 @	9	
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4 @	7½	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Contract	6 00 @	8 00	
Common	4 00 @	4 50	
STAVES, ℔ M.			
W. O. Bbl.	00 00 @	25 00	
R. O. Hhd.	00 00 @	00 00	
Ash Head'g.	0 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.			
Shipping	00 00 @	12 00	
Mill, prime	0 00 @	10 00	
do. inferior to			
ordinary	0 00 @	0 00	
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	11 @	12	

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred ——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 per ct. prem
New York,	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston,	¼ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine,	per barrel,	$ 00 a	$ 40
Rosin and Tar,	do.	30 a	35
Spirits Turpentine,	do.	00 a	55
Flour,	do.	00 a	30
Rice, per 100 pounds	ro	00 a	12½
Cotton, per bale,		1 25 a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,			6
Flaxseed, per cask,		00 a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel,		0 a	6
Lumber, per M		5 00 a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,		30 a	35
Spirits Turpentine,	do.	00 a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel,		0 a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size		5 00 a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,		0 a	6
Rice per 100 lbs.			00

TO BOSTON

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,		00 a	45
Spirits Turpentine,	do.	0 00 a	75
Lumber, per M.		7 00 a	9 00
Peanuts, ℔ bushel,		00 "	8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,		00 a	10

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 28, 1854.

The receipts of country produce have been extremely light for the week past, owing to which and the Christmas holidays, but very few out-door transactions have taken place, and we have but a meagre report to make. For such as we have been able to obtain we refer to our review below:

TURPENTINE—In this article we have no change to make on our quotations of last Thursday, and parcels have generally been taken on arrival at $2 24 for virgin, $2 80 for yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. The receipts have been lighter than for some time past, and for the week ended this morning foot up only 459 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	100	.....	.....	$1 60
Saturday	241	2 24	2 80	$1 60
Tuesday	100	2 24	2 80	1 60
Thursday	18	.....	.....	1 60

Only one small parcel of hard on market this morning, which went at above figure. There is some demand for the soft article.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—After our review of Thursday last, the market for this article exhibited more firmness, and on Friday advanced 5 cents, with sales of 800 bbls. at 40 cents per gallon. Since that day, however, we have heard of no transactions, and prices have been unsettled.—At the time of closing our enquiries this morning, the highest figure offered is 37 cents, but sellers do not seem disposed to take this price, and are holding at a higher figure.

ROSIN—The market has been quiet for Rosin this week, and the price on Saturday further declined 5 cents for Common. The sales for the week reach only 4,650 bbls., viz:—On Thursday, 700 bbls. at $1 25, and 2,500 do. at $1 20 for large size bbls.; Saturday 1,100 do. at $1 15 @ $1 20 for do. do.; and this morning 350 do. at $1 20 for do. do. In Nos. 1 and 2 we hear of no sales, and our quotations are merely nominal.

TAR—In the price of this article we note a decline on Friday of 45 cents, with sales of 175 bbls. at $1 30 ℔ bbl. No sales since, and little or none on market. There now appears to be some enquiry from shippers, and for a *prime* lot a shade advance could probably be obtained.

COTTON—The market for this article continues to rule dull, and we hear of the sale this week of only one parcel on private terms.

CORN MEAL—Has advanced a shade, and we now quote at 95 cents @ $1 ℔ bushel. Supply light.

EMPTY BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine barrels are in full supply, and little or no demand. No sales this week, and quotations are nominal at $2 @ $2 30 for second hand and new.

FLOUR—The receipts of Fayetteville brands have been very small for the past week, and the supply in store has been considerably reduced. Prices have ruled steady at $8 75 @ $9 ℔ bbl. for superfine—at which small sales have been made.

GRAIN—In CORN we notice no receipts for some time past, and the supply in store has been nearly or quite all worked off. The stock in dealer's hands does not exceed 800 @ 1,000 bushels. Store rates have advanced, and we quote at $1 ℔ bushel. A few cargoes would find ready sale at 85 @ 90 cents ℔ bushel.——OATS—None received. See table for store rates.——PEAS—Ground Peas have come in slowly this week, and sold from carts and wagons at $1, $1 05 @ $1 10 ℔ bushel, as in quantity and quality. No sales of Cow Peas, and quotations nominal at 80 @ 85 cents, by the quantity.——RICE—The supply of *clean* in store is light, but no change to make in the price; selling in the small way at 5 cents ℔ lb. Nothing doing in the *rough* article.

HAY—No receipts, and fair supply in dealers hands. See table for store rates, as in quality.

LIME—Is in rather better supply. A cargo of 1270 casks received on Thursday last, and changed hands on terms not made public. See table for store prices.

PROVISIONS—In N. C. BACON we have no sales to report. No *new* has yet been brought to market, and we notice a fair demand;—a prime parcel would sell readily. Our quotations are for last sales of the *old* stock. In Western cured we note a fair supply on market but no sales worth reporting; sold from store at 7½ @ 8½ for shoulders, and 9 cents ℔ lb. for sides.——LARD—No change to notice in price of either N. C. or Northern make;—the former is selling at 12½ cents, in kegs, and the latter at 11½ @ 12 cents ℔ lb., in bbls.——BUTTER—We note the receipt this week of 49 firkins N. C. make (a *superior* article) which is selling at 20 cents ℔ lb. The supply of Northern is light, and small sales at 26 cents ℔ lb.——PORK—Sales of Northern Mess at $14 50 @ $15 ℔ bbl., as in quality. *Fresh* Pork is brought to market very sparingly, and sells from carts at 6½ @ 7½ cents ℔ lb., as in quality.

SALT—No receipts this week. Last sale of Liverpool was made at $1 35@$1 40, from vessel; selling from store at $1 45@$1 55 ℔ sack. *Alum* is scarce and wanted; sells from store at 6@6½ cents ℔ bushel.

SHINGLES—But very few Shingles have been brought to market for the past week. We continue former quotations. See table.

TIMBER—Is decidedly dull of sale. Some 5@6 rafts have been on market for a week, without finding a purchaser.—Sales of only two rafts prime quality at $10@$12 ℔ M.

FREIGHTS—No change to make in our rates. Produce comes in slowly, and is only about sufficient for the vessels in port. See table for last prices paid.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 23.—Bacon 10@11. Beeswax 24@25. Coffee Rio, 12@13. Laguira 13½. St. Domingo 00 @00. Cotton—Fair to good, 7@7 1-4 Ordinary to mid., 6¾ @7. Feathers 40@45. Flour Superfine 7 75@8 00 Fine $7 50@7 75 Scratched, 7 00@0 00. Grain, Corn 90@1 00 Wheat $0 00 Oats 60 Peas 80@00 Rye 1 10@0 00. Hides Dry 10 @ 11 Green 4 @ 5c. Lard 12 @ 13. Salt Liverpool Sack 2 00@00. Alum ℔ bu 0 00@0 00.

We continue the reduced rates of Thursday on Cotton and Flour. Sales of prime cotton for cash are usually made at 7c. No change in other articles.

Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 30, Scrape $1 10Spirits 33 to 35.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Cotton firm, with s

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 25, 1854.

Disingenuous.

On Wednesday last the bill introduced into the Senate of this State by Mr. Boyd providing for such an amendment of the Constitution as would give to all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons the right also to vote for members of the Senate, in plain terms Free Suffrage, passed the Senate by more than the constitutional majority of three fifths, which could not have been the case had it not received some whig votes, or what amounts to the same thing, had all the whig strength been arrayed against it. The object and the sole object, of the proposed amendment—namely the abolition of the fifty acre qualification for Senatorial voters is well known and has often been discussed in this State.—It is intended to affect no other provision of the Constitution.

This is simply the state of the case and yet upon these premises the Raleigh Star bases the assertion that on Wednesday "the dominant majority voted that all foreigners who may come to this State, shall have the privilege of voting for members of the Senate, after they have resided here twelve months and paid public taxes, although they have not been naturalised according to the laws of the United States."

In the first place, then, the vote shows that it was not the dominant majority (by which the Star means Democratic party) *alone* which passed the Free Suffrage Bill; and in the second place that Bill in no manner or shape alters in any way the position of foreigners in this State from what it was and has always been both under the original constitution adopted at Halifax, in 1776, or the amended one adopted at Raleigh, in 1835, the first of which gave to all *freemen* of the age of twenty-one years, who may have resided in the State one year immediately preceding any election and paid public taxes, the right of voting—the amended constitution is precisely the same with the exception of excluding free negroes. This provision was not under consideration and is not affected one way or the other. Let our Know-Nothing friends go it as strong as they choose, but we beg them to stick to the facts.

One of the most painful features connected with the recent bank and other suspensions North, is the developement in so many cases of direct dishonesty on the part of some person or persons concerned. Hardly a failure of a company or chartered institution has occured in which a defalcation has not occupied a prominent position, as one of the main causes of the failure. Since Schuyler opened the ball, such defalcations seem to have been the order of the day among men of the "first families" and "highest respectability," who, of course, have, in every case, escaped with their plunder unwhipped of justice.

We need not say how deeply such occurrences must tend to impair confidence between man and man, not simply in the sense of pecuneary, responsibility, but in the graver and more important point of moral obligation. Not only the belief in commercial solvency has received a blow, but moral honesty has even come to be suspected. The will as well as the ability is doubtful.

Nine-tenths of these defalcations have had their origin in fashionable extravagance—in a desire to keep up appearances and maintain a style of living above the means of the individuals, who have thus been tempted to appropriate the funds of others passing through their hands. The latest suspension North is that of the Glendon Iron Works, with liabilities of half a million caused by the defalcation of the Superintendent, Mr. Breboort, a man who stood second to none in the estimation of the community. Such things are well calcalated to destroy confidence and render the pressure more severe and protracted.

Railroad Accident.

Last night the locomotive and tender of the Express train, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, ran into the river at the Company's wharf, and now lie in about ten feet water. Luckily nobody was hurt with the exception of the Mail Agent, who injured his arm very badly by jumping out.

We went up last night, immediately after the occurrence of the accident, and, as nearly as we could discover, the facts were as follows: That the engineer came on to the inclined plane at a very high rate of speed, as shown by the fact that in passing over the "frog," at the head of the plane, the train received a shock as though it had struck some obstruction placed there; that the reversing machinery was broken, or out of order, and that the engine could not be reversed so as to check the impetus in coming down the inclined plane, and that, in this state of things, the brakes were not sufficient to check the motion before the accident had happened. Two things are evident: that the cars came to the incline at a criminally high rate of speed; and secondly, that the engineer must have known that the engine could not be reversed sufficiently soon to check the motion on the level at the foot, for the difficulty in reversing had existed all day. The two brakes usually employed were on, and Mr. Laspeyre, the conductor, was at the third. After all our efforts to get at the facts, we could come to no other conclusion than that the fault lay altogether with the engineer.

THE GOLDSBORO' MILLS.—Our old friend, D. L. Barbank, of the Goldsboro' Mills, sent us a bag of flour several days since, for which we have not before made acknowledgement. The Goldsboro' Mills have lately been erected at a cost of somewhere near ten thousand dollars. We have been informed that a more compact set of machinery is rarely to be found. That they will be of vast convenience to Goldsboro' in particular, and the public in general, there can be no question, and the enterprising proprietors should be liberally patronized. The specimen of flour sent to us was equal to the *very best* of Fayetteville brands, or what is generally called "Fayetteville Family Flour." Messrs. Petteway & Pritchett are the agents in this place, where all necessary information, relative to the mills, can be obtained.

COLD NORTH.—On the 20th the Thermometer at Philadelphia, was only 5 above zero; at Boston, 8 below zero; at Bangor, Maine, 17 below zero; and if there be any colder place we dont want to hear of it.

LEGISLATURE.—We do not see that much was done in the Legislature on Tuesday. The Senate was chiefly occupied in debating Mr. Graham's resolution in favor of a State Convention. Mr. Fisher spoke against it, and Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, for it.

CHANGED HANDS.—Messrs. Dunn & Whitaker have sold out the North Carolina (Goldsboro,' Telegraph to Mr. Wm. S. Barcliff, who will continue the paper under his own name, and advocate the same political doctrines—Whig.

Ship building in New York is about at an end for the season. According to the Journal of Commerce, the tonnage launched during the present year amount to 80,130 tons, representing 88 vessels of all descriptions, and embracing 26 full sized ships, and 4 steamships. Estimating the coast of the new tonnage at $65 per ton, which is a low average, there have been absorbed by it not less than $5,200,000. The tonnage launched last year amounting to only 46,479 tons, so that the increase this year is very large. The amount of tonnage on the stocks now is only 17,423, against 58,749 last year. As soon as the tonnage on the stocks is completed building will almost be wholly suspended for the present.

The Legislature.

In the House on Tuesday, the Committee on Internal Improvements reported favorably upon a bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad.

Mr Williams, of New Hanover introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of a law exempting from execution any property that a husband may acquire from his wife. Adopted.

In compliance with a resolution passed the day before, the State Treasurer communicated to the House through Mr. Shepherd the financial condition of his office. Among other things the Treasurer informs us that on the first of January, there will be due from the State the sum of $226,000. Mr. Shepherd introduced a resolution authorising the Treasurer to raise by loan, or authorwise $100,000, which passed three readings.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, introduced a bill concerning the two weeks term of Superior Courts in New Hanover. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The engrossed resolution from the Senate, authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay over to the Treasurer of the N. C. Railroad the balance of the last half million of the State's subscription to that work, was taken up and debated at considerable length.—Before a vote was taken the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Graham's convention amendment to the Free Suffrage Bill was lost by a vote of 31 nays to 16 yeas. The original Free Suffrage Bill passed its first reading by a vote of 34 ayes to 13 nays. [Rather more the the "dominant majority."] A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor elect and ascertain the time when it would suit him to take the oaths of office. Also a joint committee to make all necessary arrangements for the inauguration.

In the House, Mr. D. F. Caldwell from the Committee on Banking, reported favourably upon the Bill to incorporate the "People's Bank"—(Banking on a basis of Railroad Stock.)

The Committee on claims reported favourably a claim of H. Nutt of Wilmington. Mr. Norment from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill against sheep killing dogs. Mr. A. J. Jones a bill to incorporate the Whiteville and Iron Hill Plank Road.

An election for councillors of State resulted in the following gentlemen being chosen:

Messrs. Wm. Badham, S L. Love, Larkin Stowe, Benj. Trollinger, Owen D. Holmes, M. T. Hawkins and O. R. Kenan.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Slidell presented a petition in favor of Americans in foreign countries being privileged to worship, marry and bury their dead according to the dictates of conscience.

Mr. Stuart presented a petition for the improvement of lakes and harbors.

Mr. Foot presented a peiton for the construction of a breakwater in Lake Champlain.

Mr. Sumner presented a resolution directing the committee on Foreign Affairs to consider and report upon the expediency of offering the mediation of the United States to Russia and the allied governments of France and England, with a view to avert the farther deplorable consequences of the war.

Mr. Slidell moved that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether legislation is necessary to prevent a conflict between the different States in relation to the pilotage laws.

Mr. Badger presented a petition from the Legislature of Georgia, for the establishment of a Navy Yard at Brunswick, in that State.

A bill to establish a Court of Claims, was considered and passed.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, offered a resolution instructing the Postmaster General to inform the Senate if a contract had been made to carry the mail from Cairo to New Orleans, as directed last session; and if not, to give the reasons for the neglect.

Mr. Allen presented a resolution from the Legislature of Rhode Island, in reference to pensions and bounty lands to officers and soldiers of the war of 1812; and another from the same source for the establishment of a Navy Yard at Narragansett Bay; and another in favor of cheap ocean postage. They were all appropriately referred.

The Senate then went into executive session.

In the House, a message was received from the President, transmitting the correspondence between the State Department and the Government of Netherlands, relative to Capt. Gibson. Mr. Orr stated that diplomatic efforts had failed, and urged the subject on the consideration of the House.

Mr. Staunton, of Tennessee, offered a resolution inquiring what legislation is necessary to protect officers of the United States in the execution of their duty.

Mr. Smith. of Va., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to enquire into the expediency of purchasing a lot for the erection of a custom house and post office in Alexandria.

Mr. Way, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill organizing the courts in the District of Columbia, which was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

Later from Rio.

The barque Lawing has arrived in Hampton Roads, with seventeen days later intelligence from Rio. We quote the following from Maxwell, Wright & Co.'s Circular of Nov. 30:

IMPORTS.—Breadstuffs—Receipts have been 1,306 bbls. flour from River Plate, equal to 5,000 bbls from Valparaiso, 500 bbls, from Liverpool and 3,448 bbls from the United States. Sales have been made of 3,682 bbls. of Richmond City Mills at 24@25 cr., 3,448 bbls. Baltimore Extra and Country Virginia at 28@30 cr.; and 5000 bbls. Chili at 20@ less 5 rs. for cash.

Our stock in all hands may be estimated at 12,000 bbls., of which quantity 3,706 bbls. remain in first hands, composed of 1,500 bbls. Richmond City Mills, 1,708 bbls. old Baltimore City Mills, and 500 bbls. Country Virginia. We quote Richmond City Mills at 24,@24@500; Baltimore 22@; Country Virginia 20@23; Trieste 25@26@.

Mr. H. H. Porter, bearer of despatches to our government, came passenger in the Lapwing.

United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senate.—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the Baptist Clergy of New England, praying the repeal of the Nebraska-Kansas and the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Bayard moved that the Senate take up and consider the act of last session for the naturalizing of children, of American parents, born abroad. The bill was passed. The consideration of the pension appropriation bill was resumed, and the bill was passed. Mr. Brodhead from the select committee reported a substitute for the bill to establish a Board of Commissioners on Claims, which is to be taken up to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Mr. Whitfield, the delegate from Kansas, was introduced and took the oath as a member of the House. The House passed the bill granting additional power to the corporation of Washington, &c. Also passed bills suppressing the circulation of small notes in the district of Columbia, and for extending the Metropolitan rail road.

R. W. Latham has resigned his office, as Pension Agent, in Washington City.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A very extensive fire broke out to-day on Broadway, between Grand and Howard streets, and burnt the whole block of buildings, including Christy's Minstrels' Hall, the City Assembly Rooms, and many stores and factories. A ball was progressing when the fire broke out. One man is known to be lost, and several ladies are missing.

LATER.—Five firemen have been killed, and fourteen persons injured by the falling walls. The loss is immense and variously stated. There was a partial insurance.

Foreign News Expected, Weather, &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—We have no tidings of the steamers now due from Liverpool, and intense anxiety for foreign news is felt in all quarters.

The weather at this hour (12 M.) is clear and cold. Teams are crossing on the ice. At Albany, the mercury is fourteen degress below zero. At Boston it is four above zero, and at Bangor (Maine) seventeen below zero.

THE ARTESIAN WELL AT CHARLESTON.—The Charleston Mercury says:

Our friend Mr. Welton has not of late made much noise, perhaps for the very reason that he is deep.—But his operations are nevertheless very interesting. His bore is now 1,217 feet deep. of which all but the last twelve feet is tubed. At this point there was encountered an upward force of sand that kept him for some time employed in holding his ground. Gradually he has cleared this out, and the flow of water has increased. On Wednesday night the water by its own force, brought up a barrel of sand—equal to a good day's work of his machines; and the amount of water coming up yesterday morning was equal to three gallons a minute. This is a rapid increase since the sand stratum was reached, and we have no small hopes that in this very bed will be found what we have been looking for, a sufficient supply of good water.

The Armies and Debts of the Great Powers of Europe.

All prospect of an early cessation of hostilities in the East having vanished, much inquiry is directed to the real position of the belligerents and their capacity to sustain a long struggle. The first Napoleon was compelled to battle against England and Russia, united with several other powers, and Russia is now fighting single-handed with England, France and Turkey, and maintains her ground against this powerful combination, it would appear, with wonderful ability. It is perfectly clear that the war will be a protracted one, and it may not be unprofitable to take a glance at the military strength of the nations involved in the contest, and those also that, from locality or sympathy, may yet be forced to engage in it.

According to the usual peace establishment, Great Britain has of infantry, cavalry and artillery, a total of 123,768 men. Of these, 62,000 men are distributed in America, Africa, and in her European and Asiatic Colonies. We have not included in this calculation the pensioners, dockyardmen, yeomanry, and militia in Channel Islands, which, numbering 56,141 men, would make a grand total of 179,909. This is apparently a large force, but not more than 60,000 of these soldiers are actually to be found in Great Britain and Ireland, and these are so necessary for the preservation of the internal peace of the Islands, that very few could be safely spared from them; and hence when war was inevitable it was deemed requisite to increase the army and put it upon a war-footing.—The first thing done was a re-embodiment of the militia, which being substituted in the place of the regular soldiery allowed the latter to be detached upon foreign service. Authority was then obtained from Parliament to augment the standing army and to call in troops from the colonies. Some of the regiments quartered in Ireland have also been removed, the army of police which overruns that country being deemed sufficient to take care of the defences. The result is that about 40,000 of the regular army has been sent, thus far, to the seat of war, of whom upwards of 10,000 have fallen in battle and victims of disease. In making this great draft of military, England has greatly weakened her internal defences; her army is, by far, the smallest for her population of any country in Europe. In this connection the public debt of Great Britain becomes a matter of more than ordinary interest, especially as any sudden increase of that debt affects unfavorably our own finances.—The debt at the peace of 1815 was £864,800,000, and had decreased in January, 1854, to £770,923,000. The total debt at 3 per cent. was £508,000,000, at 3½ per cent. £218,000,000; and the debt of Ireland, £39,000,000; miscellaneous, £5,923,000. Total, £770.923,000, with an annual charge of about £27,-800,000.

France at all times maintains a large peace establishment, which may be increased by means of Conscripts to an enormous force. Her *peace* establishment embraces of infantry 302,224, which added to 106,856 of cavalry and artillery, gives a total of 408,630 men. A great portion of this immense force is quartered in Africa, whilst another large portion is scattered all over France for the maintenance of "order." During the war, Napoleon has gradually added 100,000 to his army, and will, it is expected, ask his obsequious Senate to sanction without delay the levy of 200,000 more. The *ci-devant* National Guards of France amounted to 2,630,800 men, all in good discipline and familiar with the exercises and weapons of warfare, and from this the bulk of a new levy can be made. Louis Napoleon can thus very easily, if he pleased, augment his army from 350,-000 to 500,000 men.

The public debt of France is smaller than that of Great Britain, but it may be well questioned whether her financial resources are to be compared with that of her ally. The public debt of France consists in rentes at 3, 3 and 4½ per cent., amounting in January, 1853, to 5,576,952,000 francs, or £223,078,000 sterling. This debt is considerably less than in 1847 and 1850, in consequence of the conversion of half the debt from a five per cent. stock to a 4½.—The deficit in the French revenues has been very extraordinary since the year 1840, amounting in the year 1847 to the enormous sum of 157 millions of francs. During the past fourteen years, the year 1852 only shows an excess of revenue. while the new loans of last year indicate a further growth of the debt of that country.

The ordinary military establishment of Russia before the war, numbered 750,000 men; the regulars, including 468,000 infantry, 85,000 cavalry and 20,-000 Cossacks, amounting to 537,000. But the Czar has the power, which has already been twice exercised during the present war, of making levies upon the mass of the population. These levies have swelled the army to 1,000,000, of whom one half are actually availiable in warfare, and with little difficulty. This number could in a short time be doubled.—These soldiers would not be so well disciplined, perhaps, as those of England and France, nor composed of so good a material, but they would be as able and willing to fight under orders as their comrades have fought and are fighting in the Crimea. While the public debt of Russia is specifically known, we are not so well acquainted with the internal resources and wealth of that great empire. It has been ascertained that her gold regions yield very largely, and constitute her chief source of revenue; and there is reason to believe that the financial affairs of the Empire are better managed than those of nearly all the European governments. The public debt in the aggregate is relatively small and has been slightly increased since 1849. At present it amounts to £68,-232,000. In addition to this, the government has a large sum of *credit notes* in circulation, guarenteed by the reserve of precious metals. This issue amounted in January, 1853, to three hundred and eleven millions of roubles.

At this crisis, Austria has arrayed the whole of her war-strength, which falls but little short of that which Russia has in the field. In peace the Austrian army numbers 378,552 men, in war it is nearly double. Her force at present amounts to 800,000 soldiers, and of these fully one-half are now ready for actual service, to which in a few weeks 250,000 more could be added. Financially, Austria is a worse position than either of the three Governments before named. The deficit of revenue for some years past has been great, and for the current year amounts to about $70,000,000.

Tabular and official exhibits serve to show that all these Governments have been subjected to an increasing money drain for some years. England is a borrower; so also is France, Turkey and Austria. Each is in the market for heavy loans, as the mere beginning in the extraordinary expenses of the war, and for the liquidation of these vast expenses, years if not centuries will be required.

Of all the military powers of Europe, it seems that none is better prepared for war than Prussia Her regulars number 379,392 men, and by ordering a war levy, Prussia could immediately incorporate her militia and her regulars—thereby raising her fighting army to 601,808 men—while a new militia could readily be embodied for the internal service and defence of the country.

THE LANCASTER GUN.—Our readers have no doubt noticed in the letters from the Crimea accounts of the Lancaster gun, which has proved to be a most effective weapon against the walls of Sebastopol, although it has not been altogether a *safe* gun for those who handled it, two or three of them having burst. The Montreal Gazette gives the following description of this gun and of the principles of its operation:

"It is a well known fact that it is impossible to cast balls or bullets for cannon in such a way that one side will not be heavier than the other, and it is also well known that this circumstance deflects the projectile from its right line. The Lancaster gun professes to have accomplished this by means of an eliptical bore, out of which is to be thrown an eliptical projectile—either shot or shell. The gun is large, because it is at a long range that its great precision of aim tells best over the common gun, and its appearance is that of an ordinary large cannon, except that the mouth, instead of being circular, is elongated like an egg—having one axis longer than another.—We will suppose that the mouth is the largest up and down—that is, that the longer axis is vertical, so that the flattened ball fitting it would stand on its edge; but the bore winds gradually from the mouth to the breech of the gun, so that when the ball is driven home to the proper position, when the gun is loaded, it will have turned one quarter around, and will lie horizontally—that is, at right-angles to the longer axis of the mouth of the gun, and on its side. When the gun is fired the ball must make one revolution for every four lengths of the gun, and thereby counterbalances any imperfections in its shape which would otherwise deflect it. Several of these guns have burst. This is, perhaps, attributable to the fact that they are used at very long ranges, and were probably overloaded.

The Literature of Battle.

An altogether new class of literature and new class of writers have displaced the novels and novel writers, the poetry and poets, the essays and essayists, the histories and historians, that have held the attention of the British reading public so long. In the clash and din of arms the most highly special novel loses its interest, spalls upon the mental appetite, fed upon the details of carnage and the terrific realities of war. What are the woes of an imaginary hero or heroine, what are the most poignant miseries of ordinary life—what are the most highly wrought scenes of social wretchedness in the most loathsome purlius and Alsatias of great capitals, when brought in comparison with the vivid sketch, for instance, of the field of Inkerman on the night following the battle, furnished to the London Morning Herald, by its Crimean correspondent? What a stern, sculpturesque Dantean group is presented by the following extract from the letter of the Herald's correspondent. "Across the path, side by side, lay five guardsmen, who were killed by one round shot as they advanced to charge the enemy. They lay on their faces in the same attitude, with their muskets tightly grasped in both hands *and all had the same grim, painful frown upon their features, like men who were struck down in the act of closing with their foes.*" This death picture reminds one of the friezes, of the sculptured agonies upon some gloomy old Gothic temple. The following moon-light scene is more sternly terrible than any imaginative picture that ever rushed upon the phrenzy-rolling eyes of a Salvator Rosa in his most rapt mood:

"Facing me was the Valley of Inkerman, with the Chernaya, like a band of silver, flowing gracefully between the hills which, for vaired and picturesque beauty, might vie with any part of the world. Yet I shall never recall the memory of Inkerman Valley with any but feelings of loathing and horror; for around the spot from which I surveyed the scenery lay upwards of 5000 bodies. Many badly wounded also lay there; and their low, dull moans of mortal agony struck with horrible distinctness upon the ear, or worse still, the hoarse, gurgling cry and vehement struggles of those who were convulsed before they passed. Around the hill small groups of men with hospital stretchers were searching out for those who still survived; and others, again, with lanterns, busily turning over the dead, looking for the bodies of officers who were known to be killed, but who had not been found. Here also were English women, whose husbands had not returned, hurrying about with loud lamentations, turning the faces of our dead to the moonlight, and eagerly seeking for what they feared to find. These latter were far more to be pitied than the inanimate forms of those who lay slaughtered around.

* * The fine tall forms of our poor fellows could be distinguished at a glance, through the gray great coats, stained with blood, rendered them externally. They lay as they fell, in heaps; sometimes our men over three or four Russians, and sometimes a Russian over three or four ours. Some had passed away with a smile on their faces, and seemed as if asleep; others were horribly contorted, and with distended eyes, and swolen features, appeared to have died in agony but defying to the last. Some lay as if prepared for burial, and as though hands of relatives had arranged their mangled limbs, while others, again, were in almost startling positions, half standing or kneeling, clutching their weapons, or drawing a cartridge. Many lay with their hands extended toward the sky, as if to avert a blow, or utter a prayer, while others had a malignant scowl or mingled fear and hatred; as if, indeed, they died desparing. The moonlight imparted an aspect of unnatural paleness to their forms; and as the cold, damp wind swept around the hills, and waved the boughs above their upturned faces, the shadows gave a horrible appearance of vitality; and it seemed as if the dead were laughing, and about to rise. This was not the case on one spot, but all over the bloody field."

What a scene is here presented on that blood-stained Crimean campaign, carpeted, as it were, with the dead and dying bodies of thousands of men and horses, with a vast and mingled mass of convulsed and agonized human and bestial life, all blanched and whitened by the ghastly splendor of the full moon.—As long as the letter-writers of the leading Parisian and London journals can furnish their readers with such awful realities, the imaginary woes of fiction must remain in abeyance, and the occupation of Messers. Sue, Dumas, Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, and *Mesdames* George Sand and Jane Eyre will be gone indeed, unless they take passage in the Levant steamers for Constantinople, Varna, and Sevastopol. But there is no particular need of these great masters repairing to the seat of war to give the world vivid pictures of the dreadful realities there, because the anonymous correspondents of the London and Paris journals, already on the ground, seem to be fully competent to discharge their duty in this behalf.—Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon these English and French letter-writers. Their letters, in point of mere literary finish and excellence, will bear comparison with the best passages in the works of the best writers of the day It is true there are some great hands on the ground, such as Kinglake & Layard, but there are other annonymous correspondents who are destined to earn high literary positions by their Crimean epistles alone. The great novelists, to whom allusion has already been made, ought not to complain that they cannot find readers during the present momentous struggle.

They have had a long season of fair weather wherein to make hay, as the proverb goes—they have had a long interval of peace wherein the *ennuyed* and *routine-bored* populations of enlightened countries were constantly obliged to resort to their fascinating pages to escape from the dull and palling realities, occupations and incidents of ordinary life. If their purses are in a flaccid, collapsed state, now that the retreating tide of public interest, powerfully attracted and drawn in another direction, has left them high and dry on the beach, they must thank their own prodigality and want of foresight for their need and insolvency. The last quarter of a century has been a paradisal era for novelists in particular. With the exception of the brief revolutionary outbreak in Europe in 1848 and a few unimportant wars in remote quarters of the globe. and the world encircling march of the cholera, the highly spiced narratives of the great living masters of fictitious writing, have had no counter excitements to contend with, except, to be sure, railroad massacres and steamship disasters which have occurred and reoccured and re-recurred pretty frequently, to be sure. The *Errant Juif*, Consuelo, Djalma, Micawber, Pickwick and the countless host of imaginary personages, both tragic and comic, whose wit, whims, quips, quirks, oddities, humors, ferocities, pathos and misfortune have alternately convulsed the reading-world with laughter, or drowned it in tears, have had their day, for a time at least. The world has something to weep over now, not woven out of the airy materials wherein the imagination delights to work, something made of sterner stuff. Therefore, it can dispense with the painted semblance of misery for a while.

DISTRESS AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald says—

"We announced some weeks ago that the owners of the large foundries and shipyards in the upper part of the city had discharged great numbers of their workmen, in consequence of the hard times they are now experiencing. We have since learned that their example has been followed by nearly all the large establishments in the city. The Novelty Works, the Morgan Iron Works, the Bible and Tract houses, the Methodist Book Concern, besides a great number of shops and smaller establishments, have dispensed, on an average, over half their workmen.

"It has been estimated that in the Eleventh Ward alone there are over three thousand mechanics out of employment, and that in the whole city there cannot be less than seventeen thousand laboring men who have no work, nor any prospect of work.

"To aggravate the distress, employers have come to a very general determination to reduce the compensation for labor, and thereby render it still more difficult for those who have work to help those who have not. In the meantime rents have not diminished, though the capacity to pay them has.—Provisions are still high, as our last week's market report will show, nor is there any reasonable prospect of their becoming much cheaper.

A genuine 'Down Easter' was lately essaying to appropriate a square of exceedingly "tough beef" at dinner, in a Wisconsin hotel. His convulsive efforts with his knife and fork attracted the attention and smiles of the rest of the company, who were in the same predicament as himself. At last "Jonathan's" patience vanished under ill success, when laying down his "utentials," he burst out with, "Strangers, you needn't laff—if you haint got no regard for the landlord's feelings, *"you orter have some respect for the old bull!"* This sally "brought down the house."

Letter from a Dragoon Captain.

You have, I presume, devoured all the accounts which have been sent home as to our glorious charge. O, such a charge! Never think of the gallop and trot which you have often witnessed in the Phœnix Park when you desire to form a notion of a genuine blood-hot, all-mad charge, such as that I have come out of; with a few lance prods, minus some gold lace, a helmet chain, and Brown Bill's (the charger's) right ear. From the moment we dashed at the enemy, whose position and so forth you doubtless know as much about as I can tell you, I knew nothing, but that I was impelled by some irresistible force onward, and by some invisible and imperceptible influence to crush every obstacle which stumbled before my good sword, and, brave old charger. I never in my life experienced such a sublime sensation as in the moment of the charge. Some fellows talk of its being "demoniac" I know this, that it was such as made me a match for any two ordinary men, and gave me such an amount of glorious indifference as to life as I thought it impossible to be master of. It would do your Celtic heart good to hear the most magnificent cheer with which we dashed into what P. W. calls "the gully scrimage." Forward—dash—bang—clank, and there we were in the midst of such smoke, cheer, and clatter as never before stunned a mortal's ear. It was glorious! Down, one by one, aye, two by two, fell the thick-skulled and ever numerous Cossacks and other lads of the tribe of old Nick.—Down, too, alas, fell many a hero with a warm Celtic heart, and more than one fell screaming loud for victory. I could not pause. It was all push, wheel, phrensy, strike, and down, down, down they went.—Twice I was unhorsed, and more than once I had to grip my sword tighter, the blood of foes streaming down over the hill and running up my very sleeve.

I cannot depict my feelings when we returned. I sat down completely exhausted and unable to eat, though deadly hungry. All my uniform, my hands, my very face were besmattered with blood It was that of the enemy! Grand idea! But my feelings—they were full of that exultation which it is impossible to describe. At least twelve Russians were sent wholly out of "the way of the war" by my good steel alone, at least as many more put on the passage to that peaceful exit by the same excellent weapon. So also can others say. What a thing to reflect on! I have almost grown a soldier philosopher, and most probably will one of these days, if the bullets which are flying about so abundantly give me time to brush up

BURIAL OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

Shortly before the hour of sunset this afternoon, (10th.) when the sun, which had been bright all the morning, had retired behind a thick canopy of gray, threatening clouds; just as a cold, cheerless breeze was springing up, and came, as if complainingly, through the long lines of tents, and when a veil of mist and smoke, every minute becoming more obscure, was drawn over the town below, there advanced slowly and silently up the side of the hill a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, with a solitary gun-carriage. On the gun-carriage rested a rough plank coffin, enclosing the mortal part of a good old soldier, Gen. Fox Straunways. There was neither knell nor band, no decoration, no attempt to cloak over the rough work of death. The dull, distant boom of cannon, as gun replied to gun in the contending batteries, was the only music which accompanied the warrior to his last resting place. The troops of a whole division under arms gazed at the sad procession as it slowly passed their front in solemn silence. They, too, had lost their leader. On the crest of this Russian hill, in the centre of this low-walled detached point of earth, lies the corpse of another British soldier well known to fame, Sir George Cathcart. Yet a little while, and by his side will be placed his brother-in-arms of yesterday; and then, amid prayers and tears, both will be consigned to the common earth. The retiring groups, among whom are some of England's bravest and noblest sons, as they passed away with bowed heads and strickened hearts, hope and believe that while the ashes of these warriors rest here their glory will live in many a heart far away; and while they think sadly on those whom death has struck down, they know that there still remains others who will endeavor to achieve the glorious task entrusted to them by their country.

BRAKEMAN FROZEN TO DEATH ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The New York Times of yesterday morning says:

"The train on the Hudson River railroad, which left Albany at seven o'clock on Sunday evening, did not arrive here till a late hour yesterday morning, owing to the depth of snow on the track.

"The experiences of this train on the journey are said to have been of the most trying kind. When about half way to Hudson the snow was so deep that the conductor was obliged to send back to Albany for a snow-plough. It is said that in some places the snow was piled on the track eight feet deep. While the train was waiting at this point, the sufferings of the passengers from cold are represented to have been severe in the extreme. The train was literally imbedded in the snow, with a piercing cold wind from the northwest.

"One of the brakemen, named John Doyle, was *frozen to death.* Two of the passengers were also badly frost-bitten.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening, 21st inst., by the Rev. J. P. Ricards, Mr. PARNAL C. FELT, of Newburyport, Mass., to Miss AMARINTHA D. H. SIKES, formerly of Charleston, S. C., and eldest daughter of the late Walter G. Sikes.

In Washington, N. C., on the 7th inst., by Rev. Joseph H. Wheeler, Mr. J. A WILLIAMSON and Miss SOPHIA LATHAM, daughter of Thos. J. Latham, Esq., of Washington.

DIED,

In Washington, N. C., on the 14th inst., JAMES W., infant son of J. H. Brinn, Editor of the Whig, and Mary E. Brinn, aged about 18th months. Also, on the 12th inst., Mrs. E. A. ORKNEY, consort of John Orkney, Esq., of Washington. Mrs. O. died in the 53d year of her age, and was followed to her final resting place by a large concourse of relatives, friends and acquaintances. Also, on the 9th of the present month, JAMES B. MARSH, Esq., aged 55 years.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—(3 previous days).—Naval Stores.—Turpentine is quiet, and we hear of no sales of any importance—the demands is about equal to the receipts, and the stock on hand is light. There has been a good inquiry for Spirits Turpentine for export, but another of the usual buyers being out of the market for the moment, the sales for consumption have been very small, retailing only at 47½@48 cents cash. Common Rosin is in moderate demand, and Tar continues very dull. We note sales of 2000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, including some to arrive, at 46@47 cents, cash, all in shipping order; 50 Washington Tar, $3,20; 700 New-Berne Common Rosin, $1,85; 1500 Wilmington, $1,37½, both @ 310 lb., delivered; City Pitch, $2,75 @ bbl.; and 1500 bbls. No. 2. Obnque and White Rosin, chiefly at $2@$2,12½ @ bbl., but embracing a few White at $2,75 @ 280 lb.

RICE—Is inactive, with sales of 200 tcs at $3,75@$5, cash.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Dec. 21—Schr. Victory, Cook, from Rockport, to Russell & Bro. with lime.

Schr. D. C. Brooks, Johnson, from New York, to Kidder & Martin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

22—Steamer Calhoun, King, from Savannah *via* Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown; with 60 white and 401 black passengers.

Schr. Speedwell, Cornish, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Furman, from New York, to T. C. North; with mdze.

Dec. 22—Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Dec. 22—Schr. E. J. Talbot, Thomas, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 140,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Araminta, Marshall, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores and cotton.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Calhoun, King, for Savannah via Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown; with passengers and mdze.

SHALLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 21.—Schr. H. P. Russell, Edwards, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber and naval stores.

Dec. 21.—Schr. Adele, Carrow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

23.—Schr. Three Sons, Higbee, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, for Boston, by Kidder & Martin; with 516 bushels pea nuts, 12,376 do. rough rice, 20,-000 feet lumber.

Schr. D. S. Mershon, Graham, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to trespass upon the Plantation known as West Hall, late the property of Lott Mills, deceased, under the penalty of the Law.

HARRIET MILLS, Administratrix.

Dec. 22, 1854. 92-1td—17-3tw

NOTICE.

WILL be hired, on the 4th day of January next, at the late residence of Neill H. Murphy, deceased, the Negroes of his estate, for about 12 months, upon usual terms.

P. MURPHY, Admr.

Dec. 22, 1854. 16-2t

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Committee, at Strickland's, for erecting and completing a Male Academy, to be erected in the Village of Strickland, of the following dimentions herein specified:

SPECIFICATIONS—For a School House, to be erected in the Town of Strickland, Duplin county, North Carolina, of the following dimensions: 38 feet front and 58 ft. from front to rear. Also a projection on front 4 by 16 feet; all dimension not particularly specified are to be as shown by drawings, drawn to a scale of 4 feet to one inch.

HEIGHT OF STORIES—First story 13 feet 2 inches between joist; 2nd story 13 feet 8 inches between joist. All other heights to be as shown by drawings.

TIMBER—To be 5 truss rafters; tie beams 6 by 8; principal rafters 6 by 7; braces 4 by 6, and one 1¼ inch round iron rod in ach truss. Also two 1 inch round iron rods with heads, nuts, plates and screws, and the foot to be upset ped and bolted; girders 8 by 10; post 6 by 8; braces 4 by 6; plates 5 by 6; sills, 7 by 8; cross sills 7 by 8; girts 4 by 7; studs 3 by 6; door and window studs, placed double; partition studs 2 by 5; hip rafters 4 by 8; common rafters 3 by 7, placed within 2 feet from centre; perlies 5 by 5; post for belfry 4 by 6; plates 4 by 6; hip rafters 3 by 6; common rafters 2 by 6; braces 4 by 4; studs 2 by 4; girts 4 by 6; joist 3 by 5; sills for front porch 6 by 6; joist 3 by 6; post 4 by 6; plates 4 by 5; hip rafters 3 by 6; common rafters 2 by 6; braces 4 by 4; joist for 1st and 2nd story 3 by 11; trimmers and headers 4 by 11; joist for attic 2 by 10; trimmers and headers 3 by 10; all the joist properly cross bridged; all joist and studs placed one foot from centres; rafters placed two feet from centres; ceiling joist for porch 2 by 5. All timbers which are not particularly specified, are to be of suitable size.

ROOFS—All the roof boards of yellow pine, joints laid close, and covered with good yellow pine or cypress shingles, laid butt 6 inches to the weather, shingles 18 inches long 4 inches wide, drawed smooth from but to poin, ¼ inches thick at the butt end.

COVERING—All